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WAR OFFICE DISPATCH.

The Capture of Mobile Reported by Deserters.

GEN. SHERMAN KNOCKING ATLANTA.

All the Georgia Militia Now in the Field.

The Great Explosion at City Point.

All Quiet in the Army of the Potomac.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—9:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

No further intelligence has been received from Mobile, except from deserters, who report the capture of the city, but nothing official.

Gen. SHERMAN reports all well, and that he is knocking Atlanta with four and a half inch shells.

No movement has been made by our forces in front of Petersburgh.

Gen. SHERIDAN has not been heard from to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, just received, reports the casualties by the explosion of the ammunition barge at City Point, on the 9th, as follows: Killed, twelve enlisted men, two citizens (employees), one citizen (not employed by the Government), and thirty-eight colored laborers. Wounded, three commissioned officers, four enlisted men, fifteen citizens (employes), and eighty-six colored laborers. Besides these, there were eighteen others wounded, soldiers and citizens, not belonging about the wharf. The damage to the property was large, but I have not the means of reporting it. The names of the killed and wounded have not been reported to the Department. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The dispatches from Admiral FARRAGUT suffer delay from the fact that it was necessary to bring the dispatch steamer from New-Orleans. They are now, however, hourly looked for. The Richmond papers of yesterday say that their loss in guns at Fort Gaines was 50, and that they lost about 600 prisoners there, and also an immense amount of stores of all sorts.

Gen. SHERMAN'S dispatches state that all the Georgia militia is now in his front, under HOOD. It is understood that BEAUREGARD has been sent to take command of the defences of Mobile. That engineer has certainly shown a high order of talent in the kind of work with which he will there be charged, as his defence of Charleston and Petersburgh attests. The present position of SHERMAN'S army, however, makes the mere possession of the City of Mobile, a matter of minor importance, and no great solicitude is felt in official quarters in regard to its capture.

At latest advices the situation before Petersburgh remained unchanged. The interest, so far as active military operations go, now centres in the force under Gen. SHERIDAN, whose brilliantly inaugurated campaign goes on most encouragingly.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

A letter from City Point, dated Aug. 10, says:

"About 11 o'clock yesterday a noise resembling the explosion of a magazine was heard at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and many surmises were indulged in as to the direction from which it came and its cause.

During the afternoon word came that a boat loaded with ammunition had exploded at City Point, causing a frightful loss of life and great destruction of property.

On the correspondent of the Associated Press reaching the scene of the disaster a spectacle was presented to him utterly indescribable.

Buildings had been demolished, tents thrown down, and horses killed in every direction.

The depot building just completed was a mass of ruins, while the ground for hundreds of yards was covered with property of every description.

The dead and wounded had been extricated from the ruins and carried some distance back, the former for burial and the latter to be sent to the hospitals.

A boat loaded with various kinds of ammunition was being unloaded by the negroes of the Quartermaster's Department, nearly a hundred in number, and the only theory advanced as to the cause of the calamity, is, that a shell must have been dropped by one of them, thus communicating the fire to the entire mass.

The noise lasted about thirty seconds, as witnesses say, and the shock was felt for a long distance.

On the side of the road, in front of the landing, were located a number of offices and stores, among them the post-office and Adams' Express Office, which were almost utterly thrown down, the large number of persons occupying them miraculously escaping with but slight bruises.

In the rear of this is a steep bank covered with tents on its summit, occupied chiefly by the colored laborers and their families.

Had the ground been level the loss of life would, no doubt, have been far greater than it was.

Shells, balls and shot of every kind struck this bank in a perfect shower, while the ground in the vicinity is actually covered with all kinds of stores.

A large number of old saddles and pieces of harness are among the debris.

A boat loaded with stores, lying alongside another one, was torn to pieces, a large portion of it being raised completely out of the water, and thrown through the store-house on the dock.

Capt. BENEDICT and Capt. AMES, of the Commissary Department, were in the building at the time, and were buried beneath the ruins. After considerable labor they were extricated from their perilous situation, neither of them being fatally injured, though a good deal bruised.

Capt. DANIEL D. WILLE, who was in his tent quite a distance from the spot, was struck in the head by a piece of shell and injured, though not dangerously.

Mr. MCKEE, his clerk, was so severely injured at the same time that he cannot recover.

A. M. BAXTER, a citizen from Cold Spring, New-York, was killed. He kept a soda-water stand.

Privates ANSELL and METCALF, of the Fifth Cavalry, were killed.

A sergeant, named HARRIS, in the Ordnance Department, was injured and died soon after.

Lieut. LANE, of the Navy Department, was slightly injured.

A citizen, named WRIGHT, was also slightly injured.

JAMES THORP, a clerk in the Ordnance Office, was killed.

Mr. FAY, of the Sanitary Commission, was slightly injured.

RICHARD STOKE, a citizen, was killed.

Mrs. SPENCER, Relief Agent, received slight injuries.

The casualties are believed to be at least fifty killed, and about a hundred wounded.

A number of bodies of colored persons have been found besides the above-mentioned, and there are sixteen in the post hospital, whilst others are scattered in different localities.

Twenty-five colored men, more or less wounded, were taken to the colored general hospital, where several amputations were performed.

Five shells passed through the Sanitary Commission boat, but fortunately no one on it was injured.

It is believed that many bodies were blown into the river, which will never be recovered.

Capt. SCHUYLER, Provost-Marshal, who was sitting on the top of a bank of the river, under a fly, was lifted up and thrown a distance of ten or twelve feet, receiving a shower of shells around him, but, strange to say, escaped without a scratch.

Our loss is put down by him at about thirty killed, and seventy or eighty wounded, twelve of the killed being soldiers.

Nothing has, as yet, been discovered as to the cause of the calamity.

In the Commissary Department, six men are known to be killed and some twenty-five wounded.

Three men belonging to the railroad were injured.

The loss of property is not known, but it will prove to be very large.

The Twentieth New-York Volunteers lose six killed and seventeen wounded.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio lose three killed and four wounded.

The boat *Lewis* caught fire, when a wrecking tug ran ashore and extending her hose, threw six streams on the fire, putting out the flames, and thus saving a large amount of ammunition.

Considerable firing is going on at the front this morning.

One of the gunboats opened during the night, and threw a number of shells at what was supposed to be a moving rebel force.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

CAVALRY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A few days ago three cavalry expeditions were planned and put into operation as follows:

Gen. STONEMAN, with a large force, started upon an important expedition, which, if successful, will electrify the whole country. Men, women and children, from Maine to California, will join in the glorious acclaim—the nation will rejoice—and suffering humanity throughout the world will be eclipsed with joy.

About the same time, Gen. GARRARD went to the east of Atlanta, ostensibly to add to the destruction already done in that direction, but in reality to divert the attention of a division of rebel cavalry located in the vicinity of Stone Mountain, fifteen miles from Atlanta, and ultimately, if possible, to join Gen. STONEMAN at a given point.

Gen. GARRARD did divert the rebel cavalry, and to such an extent that he got himself in a most dismal snarl. Upon an eminence near Stone Mountain the enemy put four pieces of artillery, each of which was pointed toward one of four roads, any of which would not have been desirable for GARRARD to travel upon.

Besides, our forces were completely surrounded, and for two days this predicament lasted, while the forces of the rebels were increasing, and hourly their circle was being contracted.

To join STONEMAN was impossible. To cut his way out, not improbable, however. This was decided upon, and the whole force, like an avalanche, pounced unexpectedly upon the enemy, and breaking through, reached headquarters with trifling loss.

To the south and west of Atlanta, another expedition, under Gen. MCCOOK, directed its way. His orders were the same as Gen. GARRARD'S. He was for a day or two to occupy the attention of a rebel cavalry division in that vicinity, and, if possible, to cut loose, and at a given time and place join STONEMAN and GARRARD.

But MCCOOK even fared worse than GARRARD, so far as yet known. He managed to get encircled by a much larger crowd than his own, and the following is all that is known of the affair: Col. BROWNLOW, a dashing fighting officer, (a son of the ubiquitous Parson,) and a chip of the old block, who had charge of one brigade, returned here last night. He reports that Gen. MCCOOK'S whole force was surrounded, and that no visible means of escape from capture presented itself. Taking everything into consideration, BROWNLOW determined to "get out." He says that he called for volunteers to accompany him, and seven hundred joined his party, among whom were Col. CAXTON, who has been made a Brigadier, (he didn't know it,) but who, a few minutes afterward declined becoming a participant in the excursion.

BROWNLOW says that he and his party cut their way out, and made for a certain bridge, but found that it had been cut. He made for another point on the Chattahoochee, and again found obstructions.

Immediately he divested himself of his clothing, dashed into the river, swam across, and with twenty-five associates arrived at Marietta, almost naked, at a late hour yesterday.

This at present is all we know of the three expeditions. Until we hear from Gen. MCCOOK, no verdict can be placed upon BROWNLOW'S performance. Many officers agree that under no consideration should a command run away without the Commander's approval, however terrible the situation.

Nothing has been heard from STONEMAN, except from rebel prisoners, who say that the Macon road has been stopped in two or three places. We have nothing official, however, from that distinguished officer.

For the cause of humanity I hope he will be successful. But, one thing certain, he will not have the support of GARRARD and MCCOOK.

As I have stated above, GARRARD has returned, and MCCOOK *may* be on the road to some Southern prison.

All now depends on the sagacity, valor and intrepidity of Gen. STONEMAN and his gallant command. God speed them, say I. CHICKAMAUGA.

The Battle of July 22.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT FROM A PARTICIPANT.

The following letter from Lieut. H. O. DWIGHT, Adjutant Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, gives a graphic picture of the fearful struggle before Atlanta on July 22:

BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

"The papers have given you some account of the great battle of the 22d; perhaps you would like some details of that awful slaughter, as it appeared to me.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, it was reported that the 'rebs' had evacuated. Our picket officer, URQUHART, asked me to go out with him and take a look at the city; so we went out, passed the rebel works and sat gazing at the great city. We could still see some rebels about town, and the young ladies at the seminary were waving white handkerchiefs, and had a large sheet hoisted over the building, by way of a flag of truce. We looked long and carefully with my fine glass, and saw enough to decide us that the town was not evacuated, and URQUHART was confident that there was a trap for us somewhere. I left my glass with him, and returned to report my reconnoissance, and was considerably afraid that the trap would not be seen by BLAIR. Had he moved forward, as was his first intention, I would have been eating corn-bread at Macon now with poor URQUHART, instead of being 'before Atlanta.'

AN ATTACK IN THE REAR.

By noon we had decided that all was right, and had discussed as improbable the flank movement which several had thought the "rebs." were executing. As we sat at dinner some one remarked that we had been lucky so far, in not losing many men in this campaign. Just then a shot was fired exactly in our rear; then another, then a volley, and as we sprang to our arms, we heard, amid the din of battle, the well-known yells which answer the purpose of cheers in the Southern army. Confident that our rear was covered, we formed in our rifle-pits facing Atlanta, expecting an attack from the front. Soon it became evident that our flank was to be crushed, as the yells of the enemy grew nearer, and the musket balls and shells began to pass among us. I saw which way the thing was going, and led my horse *outside* the works, where I hitched him. Returning, I found the Fourth Division broken, and coming back like a flock of sheep, followed by the rebels.

Col. FAY and several others of our officers tried to rally the panic-stricken crowd, but not to much avail, for at that instant the rebels came in sight in the woods, and commenced a brisk fire upon our brigade, as it stood with its *back* toward the enemy. Our boys were accustomed to wait for orders, and so they stood till the order was given to leap the parapet and fire from the *outside*. On came the rebels at the charge, with triumphant shouts, waving their insignificant little battle flags on high. A dead silence prevailed along our line; nearer they come, and a long line of gun-barrels glistens in the sun-light; at last comes the shout, "*Fire!*" and a blinding flash, a vindictive rattle, and the magnificent line of the enemy is gone. Upon the struggling remnants a constant fire is kept up, and we think to ourselves "*Bravo,*" when another volley of bullets comes from behind our backs, as a line comes out of the woods *from Atlanta.* Quick as thought, the word is given to leap the parapet again, and as they come up on the charge, they are met with a good dose of lead, which drives them back once more. Again we have to jump to the outside of the works, to repel another charge from the inside; here Col. FAY was wounded. The rebels now came up on our *flank*, at a point where they could rake the left of our regiment, as it laid outside the curve of our works; so the left was swung around.

A CHARGE FOR AMMUNITION.

Now things began to look interesting. They were shooting at us from three sides; our ammunition was nearly out, and when I went back to see where I could get some more cartridges, behold the "rebs" had possession of the works between us and headquarters, so that we were cut off. Of course, all of us went to work gathering cartridges from the bodies of the dead and wounded. A pile of half a dozen boxes of ammunition stood by a big tree midway between us and the rebels, and three of our boys made a charge on the tree. The first one seized two heavy boxes of a thousand rounds each, and shouldering them, came back in triumph; the second did likewise, but just as the third was bringing in his prize, a rebel seized him by the nape of the neck, and lugged him off into bondage. A rebel becoming obstreperous, and coming too near our works, a little fellow of Company H reached over, and taking him by the hair of the head, drew him "in out of the wet."

A MIXED FIGHT.

At one time we made a charge, and for a few moments we were mixed up pretty thoroughly with a regiment of rebels who had been bothering us with their impertinent language. Three rebels were cut down by officers' sabres; I was in the thick of it, but everybody that I saw wanted to *surrender*, and I found nobody to fight. One big fellow in Company A knocked down a rebel with his fist. A rebel made a grab at our tattered old flag, and one of the color guard ran his bayonet through him, and threw him over the work. One of our boys took the rebel flag, and tore it in pieces before they could prevent him. Things continued growing interesting until about 4 o'clock, when we had to leap the works a couple of times more, and by this time the boys began to beg for cartridges worse than any famished people ever begged for bread.

Things looked dark. Cut off from the rest of the army, we had been fighting for four hours, and no help coming yet. Then the rebs. began to pour in canister and shrapnel from the Atlanta side, and at last they ran up two pieces of artillery to two of the embrasures on the *inside* of our breastworks, and began to give us canister as we lay on the *outside*. Just then information came that a gap had been opened for us to retreat through, and the order was given to fall back. Falling back about 300 yards brought us to the rest of the division, and we formed line again, repulsed three more assaults, and, wearied out, slept on our arms all night.

Such was the most awful battle I have ever been in; and I most heartily pray I may never see another like it. I never saw such awful slaughter as took place among the rebels. They literally laid in piles, as I went over the ground next morning.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS.

On the 26th we moved from the left, to the right of the army, and on the 28th, just as we were going into position, Gen. HOOD made a fierce assault upon our right, held by the Fifteenth Corps. He expected to find us without fortifications, but he let us rest just ten minutes before attacking, and in those ten minutes the whole army fortified itself, so that we lost but few. Our regiment was sent as a part of a reinforcement to support the Fifteenth Corps. Here the slaughter of the enemy was awful again, while we lost almost none. In one place lies an entire regiment of rebels, *dead in line* just as they stood,—with Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major in front, all dead and every company officer, each shot down at his post. The sight is beyond description awful. How the rebel army can stand such wholesale butchery, I cannot see. A Georgian Colonel, taken prisoner, was looking sadly around the field of battle; some one asked him how many men HOOD had left. "Oh," said he, "about enough for *two more such killings!*"

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The Raids on the Macon Railroad—Particulars of the Disaster to Gen. McCook.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

MARIETTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

Last Wednesday two considerable bodies of picked cavalry started simultaneously on a raid on the enemy's communications—one under Gen. STONEMAN, passing around the left of our army near Stone Mountain; the other, under Gen. ED. MCCOOK, around our right. The presumed object of the raid was the thorough destruction of the Macon Railroad, which is essential to the enemy's hold upon Atlanta. From STONEMAN nothing has been heard. From McCook the news is both good and bad—good, because he fully accomplished his design, and bad, because when near the Chattahoochee, on his return, he found himself nearly surrounded by the enemy, whom at last accounts he was still fighting. Fragments of his advance guard, which became separated from the main body, and were roughly handled by the enemy, arrived here to-day, completely worn out by the fatigues and privations of the last four or five days. From a field-officer, who rallied and brought them in, I have obtained the following particulars of the raid, up to the moment he was cut off from the main body. The details, as far as they go, are entirely reliable:

M'COOK'S FORCE

consisted of his own division, the First Brigade containing the Fourth Kentucky, First East Tennessee and Eighth Iowa, commanded by Col. CROXTON, and the Second Brigade, containing the First Wisconsin, Second Indiana, and Fourth Indiana, commanded by Lieut.-Col. TORRY. Four regiments, the Eighth Indiana, Second Kentucky, Fourth Tennessee and Fifth Iowa, which participated in ROUSSEAU'S raid, went along as a reserve. The Ninth Ohio, also one of ROUSSEAU'S raiding regiments, was to be left to guard the pontoon across the Chattahoochee, where the raiding party crossed, also four pieces of LILLY'S Indiana Battery. The other two pieces accompanied the raiders—the only artillery along. One ambulance to each regiment was allowed, and a few pack mules.

The entire column was not over 2,500 strong, many of every regiment being left behind. Picked men and picked horses were only admitted to the expedition, though, eventually some of the former were left on account of an inability to mount them properly. Some of the regiments were armed throughout with the Spencer rifle, the most formidable and effective repeating arm known.

THE START.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th, McCOOK'S column, composed as above, then stationed on the right of our army, on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, quietly recrossed on their bontoons to the north bank, several miles below the railroad bridge, and took up their line of march down the river, which there runs in a southwesterly direction. Upon reaching a point opposite Campbellstown, the Home Guards there opened fire upon them from the south bank, wounding several horses; but they did not pause to reply. Col. TORRY'S brigade, in advance, reached a point called Turner's Ferry, ten miles below Campbellstown, Thursday morning, and immediately proceeded to throw across pontoons, meeting with no opposition from the opposite bank, the enemy seeming to be in profound ignorance of our intentions. By 2 P. M. Thursday the whole force was across, and immediately pushed out, leaving, as pre-arranged, the Ninth Ohio Cavalry and four guns of Lilly's Indiana Battery to guard the bridge.

THE WEST POINT AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD CUT AGAIN.

Marching briskly, and without opposition, the column swung rapidly ahead, moving nearly due east. After passing about nine miles, Palmetto Station on the railroad running from Atlanta to West Point, the west half of which was lately so thoroughly wrecked by ROUSSEAU, hove in sight just at sunset, and, at the same moment, the rebel pickets were encountered, who fired and fell back. The advance regiments belonging to Col. TORRY'S brigade, formed for a charge, and in a dash, led by Col. TORRY in person, they swooped down upon the village, but with no other result than to catch a glimpse of the rearguard of the enemy's column, which consisted, so the villagers reported, of about five hundred cavalry.

PALMETTO STATION

is twenty-five miles from Atlanta, and contains five hundred inhabitants, none of whom, save a few fearfully tempered women, were visible. Several regiments were immediately deployed along the railroad, east and west of the station, for five miles, and for that distance the road was torn up, the rails thrown on piles of burning ties and fence rails, and rendered utterly useless. The depot building, full of commissary stores, was fired, and the flames spread to adjacent buildings. Abundant supplies of bacon and corn were found, and destroyed. Four cars, two loaded with railroad material and two with commissary stores, were burned; the telegraph wires were torn down for several miles, and an immense number of bales of corn-shucks added fervor to the towering flames that shot back a more fiery gleam at the setting sun. After a halt of an hour and a quarter, during which the work of destruction was fully consummated, the column resumed its line of march, the falling twilight turned into noonday by the glare from the burning buildings at Palmetto.

FAYETTEVILLE CAPTURED—A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

Night fell rapidly, and a heavy rain set in. Noiselessly the long column of silent horsemen pursued their way through the drenching shower, over roads that never before resounded to the footfall of an armed Federal soldier. Nine miles from Palmetto, Whitewater Creek, a stream that deserves to be called a river, was crossed at several fords, and when the column pushed forward on the opposite side, the woods beside the road were found lined with the baggage trains of the rebel army. A scene set in that defies description. With admirable management our advance brigade kept straight on their way to Fayetteville, but five miles distant from the stream just crossed, maintaining a profound silence, and not deigning to reply to the drowsy queries of the few teamsters who were nearly enough awake to ask where in the d—l they came from. Not until every avenue of escape from Fayetteville was guarded, did our troops commence their work of devastation. Up to the time they disclosed who they were, the rebel teamsters and those with the trains were utterly ignorant of the presence of the Yankee. Words cannot picture their astonishment and abject terror when they gradually became conscious of the situation. Some, dragged ruthlessly from their slumbers, were disposed to show fight at what they considered a very unhappy practical joke. Others were altogether incredulous, and nothing convinced them that they were really surprised until our men commenced destroying their trains.

I hear the number of wagons destroyed was estimated at nearly one thousand. They apparently contained all the baggage of the rebel army at Atlanta, and also the baggage of citizens who have fled at our approach. They stretched for nearly five miles. Swiftly our men ran through, rifling them of many a treasure. Hundreds upon hundreds of mules were slaughtered—all, in fact, which were not in prime condition. They were run through the body, one after another, by our troopers, whose sabres, that night and early morning, dripped with more innocent blood than ever stained them before. The teamsters were collected together, and many Commissaries and Quartermasters with the train were also captured. The wagons, with their contents, were consigned to the torch, and utterly destroyed. Many curious things were fished out—such as rich Odd Fellows and Masonic regalias—and our boys fairly loaded themselves down with plunder. There was a discouraging contrast, however, between the things they were able to carry, and those they wanted to carry.

FAYETTEVILLE OCCUPIED.

While the destruction of the train was going on our forces surrounded Fayetteville, and shortly after daybreak on Friday, the 29th, entered the town, still quietly asleep. Fayetteville is due south of Atlanta forty miles, and was thought entirely secure, as was evident from the collection of trains there. As our cavalrymen went from door to door on a tour of morning inspection, the manner of the inmates was ludicrous in the extreme. They were utterly unable to comprehend that they were face to face with the Yankee rampant. When they *did* comprehend, their consternation was both painful and funny. The women assumed the color of ashes—the men turned pale and red by alternation. Several rebel officers, enjoying themselves with a brief furlough from duty, were gobbled and sent off to swell the gathering cloud of captives. All the commissary stores in the town were seized and appropriated by our men, who, without sleep or respite, resumed their march at 7 A. M., their column increased by the addition of a thousand prisoners, and their spirits buoyant, in spite of great fatigue, at their successes, rendered much greater than they had anticipated by the capture of the train.

THE RAILROAD TO MACON CUT.

By 9 A. M., Friday morning, the head of the column struck the railroad leading from Atlanta to Macon at a point 43 miles south of the former point. This road was the only one leading from Atlanta that remained intact. Several regiments went to work with great energy, and by 2 P. M. six miles had been thoroughly destroyed *secundum artem.* There are no bridges on this road near the point where our forces struck it, and beyond the burning of a depot building at Fayette Station, no other damage was possible.

THE RETURN.

The business of the raid was over in exactly twenty-four hours after it pushed east from the Chattahoochee River. During that space, the troops had moved constantly, and had destroyed eleven miles of railroad and an immense wagon train. Time is life on all such expeditions, and at 2 P. M. the column was reformed, and faced westward, homeward-bound. The return route lay a little south of that pursued on the outward journey, passing through Newnan, thence to fords on the Chattahoochee River. Our column for return was formed as follows: First Brigade, Col. CROXTON, in advance; Second Brigade, Col. TORRY, following; then came the pack-mules, the prisoners with their guards, and in the rear, Col. HARRISON with his four regiments.

THE ENEMY HEARD FROM.

An hour after starting, and just before recrossing the bridge over Whitewater Creek, on the Newman road, a heavy force of cavalry, consisting, it is stated, of Gen. JACKSON'S division of WHEELER'S cavalry, came dashing down on the Fayetteville road and attacked our rear regiments, under Col. HARRISON, on the right flank. Some confusion ensued, and our troops were driven a short distance. The Second and Fourth Indiana were brought back to Col. HARRISON'S support, and the enemy was speedily repulsed. The march was resumed, and at dark our rear guard passed over and burned the bridge.

A BRIEF HALT.

Friday night a brief halt was ordered—the first—and then only long enough to enable the pioneers to repair the road leading to Newnan. Rest it did not afford, for the men stood at the heads of their horses, ready to mount into the saddle at a word.

REBEL INFANTRY ENCOUNTERED.

Newnan is a station on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, forty miles from Atlanta and about twelve from the Chattahoochee River, to which McCOOK was making his way. On Saturday, at 10 A. M., our advance guard had reached a point within a mile of Newnan, when it became evident that the column would not be permitted to pass through without something of a fight. The advance guard was quickly reinforced and charged down to the town, but unexpectedly found themselves confronted with a heavy force of rebel infantry, and could see on the track two long trains from which they continued to pour and form in order of battle. The charge was not insisted upon, and as our detachment fell back, the rebels advanced a heavy line of skirmishers. McCOOK immediately ordered a divergence to the south, and he shortly succeeded in crossing the railroad, two miles and a half below Newnan.

THE ENEMY CLOSES IN.

At this point all knowledge of the movements and fate of the main raiding party is involved in mystery. The Fourth Indiana, Second Kentucky and part of the Second Indiana, forming the advance guard, found themselves, shortly after crossing the railroad, attacked very unexpectedly on flank and rear by heavy masses of the enemy's cavalry. They were then cut off from the main body, and, after a fight in which they were greatly outnumbered, they were compelled to extricate themselves as best they could. Maj. PURDY, of the Fourth Indiana, rallied three hundred and fifteen men, and by dint of sticking closely to the woods, and employing negro guides, he reached the Chattahoochee on Saturday night, at a plantation ferry—one of the few left unguarded by the enemy. During the night, with the aid of two frail dug-outs, he crossed every man and equipment, swimming the horses, all of which passed over safely save one. On Sunday he traveled not less than seventy-five miles by obscure roads, the enemy hanging on his rear all day, and near dark capturing four or five dismounted men, who were straggling in the rear. Sunday night the worn-out detachment encamped at Sweetwater, not far from the ground and scene of operations around Dalias, his men enjoying the first sleep they had caught for four nights. To-day (Monday), at noon, he arrived here with three hundred and ten men—a little over half the number composing the advance guard which was attacked. But eighty-three of the Second Kentucky came in. The fate of the main body of raiders is still wrapped in obscurity, though the last report, springing up nobody knows where, assures us that McCOOK is at the river, fighting his way back to our lines. Another one, not so general, has him captured, while a third has started him off on a long Southern tour toward Pensacola, or some other point on the Gulf held by our forces. Col. BROWNLOW, of the First East Tennessee, arrived this afternoon, with about thirty-five stragglers, but as he became separated from the main body, he of course can throw no light upon the situation.

We are momentarily expecting news from McCOOK, but have received nothing reliable. If anything serious has befallen his main force we shall hear of it to-day, through the Atlanta papers. I can hear of no casualties, save that Maj. PAYNE and ten men of the First Wisconsin, were killed on Thursday last. The First Wisconsin was sent, after the Chattahoochie was crossed, on a road leading to the left of Palmetto. It became engaged and was compelled to fall back to the pontoon bridge, with a loss of about fifty killed, wounded and missing. In the meantime the raiding column had pushed on, and it was too late to rejoin them.

STONEMAN'S RAID.

From STONEMAN not a word has been heard, and we can only chronicle the return of EDWARDS' division, which accompanied him the first ten days after starting, with the view of making a demonstration on the Macon Railroad, to distract the enemy's attention while STONEMAN, with the remainder of his command, pushed ahead. GARRARD'S division was assailed by a large force, and fell back slowly, as instructed, while STONEMAN continued his swift march, with what object in view I have not been able to ascertain.

The hope that McCOOK will still turn up is general, and it is by no means improbable that he may; though, doubtless, he must lose heavily. His raid accomplished all, and more, than was intended, and the great benefit that will be derived from it cannot be counterbalanced by any disaster less grave than the capture of his entire column.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Smith's Expedition—The Trans-Mississippi Rebels.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Gen. SMITH'S expedition is well out. Its destination is unknown.

Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM has been relieved at Vicksburgh, and ordered to report to Gen. SHERMAN.

The District of Vicksburgh has been assigned to Gen. WASHBURNE, who now controls the river from Cairo.

The report from the Gulf Department is that all is quiet there and on the White River.

The rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department are trying to cross the Mississippi.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR is at Meridian, and commands in place of Gen. S. D. LEE, who is now at Atlanta.

Preparations to Abate Indian Atrocities.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Aug. 11.

W. H. S. HUGHES, Adjutant-General of Nebraska, has issued an order calling for two regiments of mounted infantry for Indian service, to serve four months, and to report to Brig.-Gen. HARFORD and Brig.-Gen. COX as soon as possible.

The following is the address of Gov. SAUNDERS to the citizens of Nebraska:

"The news from our Western border is alarming. Numerous trains of emigrants and freights have been attacked and the owners killed, wagons destroyed and stock run off. No less than four different points on the route between our Territory and Denver were attacked in one day. The Indians are known to be infesting these roads for a distance of several hundred miles. All the available Government troops have been sent forward. We need more men in order to punish these savages, and give security to our frontier settlers.

In order to meet the want, I have thought proper to call the able-bodied militia of the territory to organize a few companies of minute men—men who can and will, if necessary, move at a moment's warning to the scene of these depredations, and assist in punishing the murderers and robbers, or driving them from the country. I make this appeal to our people, confident that it will be responded to promptly and with willingness on their part.

The Adjutant-General has to-day issued a special order from these headquarters, giving particulars in regard to the manner of organizing and reporting these companies. ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Safety of Travel on the Overland Route.

DENVER CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

To correct probable misapprehension in regard to the safety of travel on the overland route, it is proper to say that although the Indians have been very troublesome of late in attacking unarmed trains and murdering emigrants unable to defend themselves, there has, as yet, been no attack by the Indians, as far as known, upon the mail coaches, which run regularly both ways. The mails were ordered to be stopped at Atchison and this place to-day by the Superintendent of the Overland line, owing to the stock being run off from some of the stations, but it is believed that our troops are being so distributed along the route as fully to protect it.

Affairs in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Congressional Committee and Editorial Convention attended an excursion given by the Board of Trade to-day, leaving at 1 o'clock in the cutter *Dobbin* and two steamers. They proceeded to House Island, and, after inspecting Fort Scammon, had a big clam-bake, after which they amused themselves with dancing, and returned late in the afternoon. At 8 o'clock to-morrow the Congressional Committee leave in the steam-cutter *Mahoning* for Wescasset, Fort Popham and Bath.

Indian Hostilities.

OMAHA CITY, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Hostile marauding Indians infest the whole line from Fort Kearny to South Pass, a distance of 500 miles, and daily commit new outrages, making forays on stock and burning trains. A great number of travelers are now stopping at Fort Kearny for protection, and waiting for arms. The Indians, in bands of from 10 to 100, move with celerity, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the country, elude pursuit. The telegraph line is still in good order, notwithstanding these troubles.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The steamboat train from New-York via New-London, met with an accident at the junction near Worcester this morning, owing to the displacement of a switch. The engine was thrown down an embankment, but the coupling breaking, the cars remained on the track. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but none were seriously injured.

Disaster to the British Ship William.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The British ship *William*, from Mansanilla, in coming up the harbor at 2 o'clock this morning, in thick weather, ran ashore on Deer Island, where she remains in a bad position. Capt. MAY has come to the city for assistance. She has a cargo of palm leaf, molasses, etc

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 11.

The members of the Legislature of this State are on a visit to the ruins of Chambersburgh.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE PERSIA.

The War Between Germany and Denmark.

REPORTED CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

Utterances of the Queen upon American Affairs.

Adherence to the Policy of Non-Intervention.

Debates upon the Mexican Question and American Emigration.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th at 5 P. M., and from Queenstown on the 31st July, arrived here early this morning.

The *Louisiana* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 29th and Liverpool 30th. The *Asia* arrived off Cape Clear on the morning of the 30th July.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Scare—Europe at Peace—The Queen's Speech—Strict Neutrality—Federal Enlistment of British Subjects—Press Gangs—The Yelverton Case—A British Admiral in the Divorce Court—A Financial Suggestion—Figs and Pickles—Mr. Kinglake on Mexico—Rule of Recognition—A New Sensation.

LONDON, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

We have nearly done laughing at and wondering over the great scare of Washington and Baltimore, which accompanied the third invasion of Maryland, and are waiting, like the sailor at the show, for what is to come next. Europe is so dull, that we look to America for our semi-weekly excitement, as the manufactories used to look for their cotton.

Europe is quiet. Europe is stagnant. The paltry little war in Denmark is over. King CHRISTIAN has sent his representative to Vienna, as he should have done in the first place, and a nine months' armistice is probably agreed upon, and we have a foreshadowing of the terms of peace. Once satisfied that she had no help to expect from England, Denmark is ready to make peace on the best terms she can get.

The Queen's speech has been read, proroguing Parliament. She is sorry that peace has not yet been made in America, but she is determined to maintain a strict neutrality between the two belligerents—that is, she means to be equally friendly with both parties. If Her Majesty should take a glass of wine with President LINCOLN, she will be equally ready to hob-nob with President DAVIS. Neutrality is recognition to this extent—if you treat both alike, you must be as friendly to the wrong side as to the right. Queen VICTORIA is our "mutual friend," and only wishes we would stop quarreling and go to trading again with her people, whose highest ambition is to sell to all the world the manufactures of Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham. As to other matters, Her Majesty is happy to be able to state that she is on the most friendly terms with the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of China, the Tycoon of Japan, and the King of Dahomey.

Some of the last precious hours of the session were occupied by a debate on the enlistment of British subjects in the Federal army. Lord EDWARD HOWARD said great numbers of Englishmen as well as Irishmen were going to America to enlist or be enlisted, and that a large proportion of the former deserted their families, who came upon the rates, which is one of the most dreadful crimes an Englishman can commit. Lord EDWARD quoted Gen. DIX on the drugging and other heterodox practices of the New-York bounty jumpers, while Mr. LINDSAY dilated on the horrors of war, and the losses of the Northern armies. Mr. PETER TAYLOR defended the North, and hoped it would succeed in its great effort to put down Slavery. He was sensible that the feeling of the House and of the upper classes was against him, but he was confident that the people felt as he did. It is not a matter of much consequence. It is within the memory of many who listened to Lord EDWARD HOWARD that gangs of armed men went through the streets of London and most of the large towns in England, and instead of politely drugging the men they wanted for the service of the Government, just hit them a poult over the head, and carried them off on board a man-of-war in a state of insensibility.

When a man was knocked down and dragged off by a press-gang, he found himself in the dim hold of a receiving-ship, with two or three hundred more, who had been similarly treated to a bounty of broken heads, and they were transferred to men-of-war and sent off on long cruises without an opportunity of complaint or remonstrance. They might be foreigners or not—they became British sailors all the same. They were taken on the sea as well as on the land, and hundreds—I believe, thousands—of Americans were taken from American merchant ships and compelled to serve His Britannic Majesty. Turn about is fair play. If a few British subjects get by fair or foul means into the Federal Army, England has no right to complain. When she was a great military and naval Power, she carried it with a high hand, and did pretty much as she liked everywhere. Now that she has joined the Quaker Church and the Peace Society, she must not complain if younger and stronger nations follow some of her bad examples.

The Yelverton case has been decided in the House of Lords, if that can be called a decision which decides nothing. The Lord Chancellor and Lord BROUGHAM were in favor of sustaining the decisions for Mrs. YELVERTON, but the other three Lords were against her. At the end of six years' litigation, the whim or judgment of one man has lost her the case, so far as this tribunal is concerned. But this is not the end. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny, which would be a good and inexpensive process in many such cases if the parties would be

agree to it. The lady, it is said, fainted and went into hysterics when she heard the decision, but this morning she has a letter in the *Times*, in which she announces that this is not the end. The parties may still be put on their oaths in Scotland. The first decision in her favor is untouched. Moreover she was married according to the requirements of her Church, which is to her the highest authority. There is no doubt that the sympathy of the public is very much in her favor.

Another *cause célèbre* opened yesterday in the Divorce Court. Admiral CODDINGTON sues for divorce from his wife for adultery with Col. ANDERSON and Lieut. MILDMAY of the army. The lady pleads as usual, first that she never committed adultery as charged, and secondly that the Admiral caused her to do it by his neglect and cruelty. There is a queer complication of the case in that the friend and confidant of the lady was Miss EMILY FAITHFUL, of the Victoria Press, and editress of the *Victoria Magazine*, whose establishment for the employment of women in printing is under the special patronage of Her Majesty. Now if there is anything the Queen objects to, it is any impropriety of this sort. When Lord PALMERSTON, a few months ago, was made a co-respondent in the Divorce Court, the only way he could remain Prime Minister was to hush up the case as quickly as possible, and send the prosecutor and his wife, the fair and frail respondent, off to Australia. His Lordship, as you will remember, came out of the Divorce Court "without a stain upon his character," and was therefore permitted to remain at the head of the Government, eat whitebait at ministerial dinners, and make speeches at Guildhall.

What with the Divorce Court and Police Courts, the daily papers manage to furnish several columns a day of very spicy reading to the British public. In conversing with a lady, who is considered at the head of the sensation literature in England, the other day on this matter, I suggested that a censorship of the press seemed quite as necessary as that exercised over the State by the Lord Chamberlain, and the doubt whether the entire suppression of a large class of police cases might not be an advantage to the morals of the public.

"Or their restriction to one paper, specially printed for that purpose," the lady suggested.

"Just so," said her publisher, who happened to be within hearing, "and give me the copy-right of that paper. Then all you writers of voyages and romances might go. I would snap my fingers at the whole of you."

The profits of such a monopoly, it strikes me, are worth the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and if the income tax is ever to be got rid of and the national debt paid, this would be the way to do it. And since the love of scandal is not restricted to any hemisphere, and the subject of taxation and revenue is likely to become a matter of some interest in America, I offer the new Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means the benefit of the suggestion.

Looking on the first advertising page of the *Times* this morning, where births, marriages and deaths are recorded, and runaway youths of both sexes are exhorted to return to their heartbroken parents, I began to read—"NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the will of the people, Emperor" when my eye suddenly fell upon the word "pickles." It was the decree of a French court, in a case in which an English pickle making firm had prosecuted counterfeiters, and received justice. But the style of the document reminded me of the street cry of Constantinople: "In the name of the Prophet—*figs!*" which reminds me of Mr. KINGLAKE. One of the last things done in Parliament was a move made by that gentleman against this arch enemy the NAPOLEON aforesaid, in the matter of Mexico. Mr. KINGLAKE avers that whereas a very small proportion of Mexico has submitted to the French, and accepts the Emperor bestowed upon them, it would be inexpedient for England to acknowledge the new empire. Mr. LAYARD was of a different opinion. For a long time England had acknowledged whoever was master of the capital, and would do the same now. If the same rule is to be carried out east of the Rio Grande, it will be an inducement for Mr. DAVIS to make his next demonstration against Washington in rather stronger force. The thin line of skirmishers displayed by Gen. EARLY appears, however, to have answered very well their temporary purpose. I do not remember who commanded at the National Capitol, under the President, of course; but it seems very queer that a large force should be shut up in that city by a small squad of Confederates, and the mere pretence of an attack, while half Maryland was being ravaged and the plunder safely carried across the Potomac. I doubt if anything more damaging to the prestige of the North has occurred since the war begun. Bull Run was scarcely more so, and that was the pivot on which English opinion turned.

The weather continues excessively dry. Every sign of rain fails, as usual, in dry times; there is a scarcity of grass for cattle and sheep; the milk requires more than the usual watering. There is also a tightness in the money market, and the banks refuse money, as the sky refuses rain.

The newest sensation in the amusement line is Mr. GODARD's Montgolfier balloon, a monster affair, which goes up on the old system of fire, or heated air, instead of gas. It carries a furnace weighing three hundred pounds, several passengers, and its fuel, which consists of pressed rye-straw. Of course it stays up as long as the fuel lasts, and, once made, is economical. It looks frightful to see flames rushing into the interior of the balloon when it is a mile high over London, but every necessary precaution has been taken to make it fire-proof. It is easily managed; close the damper, and you descend—put on more fuel, and up you go again. It is the closing attraction of the Cremorne season. Next week *tout le monde* will be out of town. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, July 28, Lord E. HOWARD rose to call attention to the subject of emigration to the United States of America, in reference to the prolongation of the war now raging in that country; and moved an address for papers. The noble lord said that the gravity of the subject should be his justification for bringing it forward at that late period of the session. In consequence of his position as a member of the Distress Relief Committee at Glossop, one of the towns most affected by the cotton distress, he found it became necessary to have a census made of the population in that district, and one of the elements of the census was the question of emigration. He found that a large emigration had prevailed from that district, and in the course of inquiries he found that it was also large from the cotton districts in general. In 22 towns taken promiscuously, from the cotton districts—and he did not know that they were the largest towns—within a few months, setting aside single men, of married men alone not fewer than 1,460 had left this country for the United States of America, of whom 780 had deserted their wives and families, leaving 2,160 persons chargeable upon the rates. Besides that, he had the names of 14 persons who had emigrated from one locality in Manchester within three months, and of these, no less than twelve had also deserted their wives and families, and, probably, most of these were young and newly married men. These circumstances tended to show that there must be some deep cause at work. It would not meet the argument to say that they had emigrated, intending afterward to send for their wives and families; because he knew that there had been instances in which the manufacturers of America had sent for manufacturing hands to England, paying the expenses of the voyage for themselves and their families, the agreement being that the amount so paid should be afterward deducted from their wages. He had further to say that great caution was exercised by the agents who were instrumental in taking these people out of the country, for they did not give written documents or money until the emigrants were safe on board the vessels which were to convey them to America. He would instance another case which showed how the emigrants were disposed of. He held in his hand a letter relating to the case of a man who was a private in the Manchester Volunteers. The letter was written by an officer of the corps, who stated that a young man in his company had been decoyed off to New-York. A companion of his had seen an advertisement in a newspaper stating that they would have permanent employment at the rate of 35s. per week. An interview was held between the young man (the volunteer) and the agent, and the former agreed to go to Canada. The statement made was that on their arrival in Canada employment would be obtained immediately. On this understanding six people were induced to emigrate. On arriving at Liverpool conveyances were waiting to carry them to the ship, and on being taken on board the *Virginia* they found that that vessel was bound to New-York, but they were told that on arriving there they would be reshipped for Canada. When they arrived at New-York they were provided with refreshment, and they were informed that they would be conveyed to Long Island. Before they were taken to Long Island the agent disappeared, and on arriving at the island two of the men enlisted. The young man in question made his escape, and hid himself in the hold of a Canadian steamer and returned to England, where he described himself as a "miserable victim of Yankee rascality." [Hear.] Nor was that a solitary instance. There was a case now before the Foreign Office, in which a man named M'CARTNEY was landed at New-York, with a letter or credit for £10. He was drugged, robbed, and while in a state of stupefaction was enlisted into the Federal Navy. He believed that in all the large passenger ships sailing from Liverpool agents of the Federal Government were on board with a view of recruiting young men. He was told of such a case two days ago, in which an emigrant was treated by a person on board an American passenger ship and invited to a house in New-York. He accepted the invitation, he was drugged with whisky, and the next thing of which he became conscious was that he was a Federal soldier. He deserted, but was captured and placed in jail. If they opened any newspaper and referred to the police intelligence similar cases would be found. He had seen the case of a man from Hull who had been taken by force to an island near New-York—no doubt Long Island—where he met with several other Englishmen who had been impressed into the Federal service, and it was complained that these outrages were constantly committed. There was another case in which a man received a check for £40, which sum he received from the Federal Government, and he was now in GRANT's army before Richmond. Mr. Justice FITZGERALD, in a charge he delivered the other day, referred to the terrible frequency with which such acts are committed. He had also in his possession a proclamation issued by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland adverting to the subject. All these facts showed how patent the matter was. Many of these unfortunate men who had been enlisted in the Federal army would never return, for they had become food for powder. He thought it a great mistake to urge on emigration from this country, and he understood from a good authority that labor was becoming so scarce in England that if manufacturing should become active in Lancashire, the employers of labor would be embarrassed for want of laborers—[hear, hear]—and therefore if the manufacturers could find it possible to work their mills only to a small extent, it would be wise and prudent to do so. In addition to the large emigration which had been going on from this country, he found from the papers that about ten thousand persons had left Switzerland to join the Federal army. But to show what folly it was to emigrate at present, he would refer to a letter from a young man who was settled in Massachusetts, and he said that his wages of $9 a week were only equal to 16s., and that he was doing much worse than if he remained in England. He added that provisions and clothing were at enormous prices, and that his wages were not worth half as much as when he first went out to that country. Within the last few days papers had been presented to Parliament, and what was there stated was very much like a melo-drama, excepting that the jocose part was very little indeed. The scene opened with the conduct of two rascals who were acting with another, whom he might describe as an imp of the devil, in inducing people to emigrate to America from Ireland for the purpose of undertaking railway work. Not long ago, a cargo of these people, he might call them slaves, went out to America for the purpose of being employed on a railway, but on the voyage it was discovered that he had only one eye, and that although he would make a very good "navvy," he would not make a good soldier, and he was charged by the person in charge of the emigrants with having deceived him, so that it was evident that the men were required for soldiers. These people, upon arrival in America, were drugged with whisky, and then placed in the police cells, and they afterward found themselves in the Federal army. Many of them appealed to the British minister and to the consuls, and the end of it all was a large printed correspondence between the Government of America and the Foreign Office. It was said the premium was $700 for a recruit, but the wretches who enlisted these men managed to pocket as much as $500 of that sum themselves. In stating these facts to the House of Commons, he might add that he did not wish to make any charge against the American Government, but that he only desired to warn his fellow-countrymen against going to America at the present time, and he thought the only way to prevent them from being deluded, was to state these facts in that House. Lord LYONS, in one of his dispatches, stated that the number of British subjects who were serving in the United States army and navy was very considerable, and that complaints were constantly being received of the way in which those enlistments had been made. It seemed that no pains had been spared in investigating the cases brought to the knowledge of Lord LYONS, and every effort had been made to recover the men; but in few instances had the inquiries ended satisfactorily. [Hear, hear.] These men, who were kidnapped into the army of the United States, were both ignorant of and indifferent to the objects of the war, and yet if, under such circumstances they deserted, they were shot or otherwise punished. He wished to be fair to all parties, and, therefore, he must state that Major-Gen. DIX had taken steps to prevent, as far as he possibly could, this system of kidnapping from occurring again, but he feared that justice would not be done to those persons who had already been entrapped. He thought the persons who were engaged in obtaining these men for such a war were parties to the committal of murder. [Hear, hear.] Though he did not mean to say one word against the United States Government or their army—for he cared not what form of Government the United States might have, whether it were monarchical, constitutional or republican, so that it protected industry and international right, and so that it did justice, and gave proper means for the employment of the energies of mankind, and was one under which human beings could with happiness live—yet he hoped Her Majesty's Government would do all in their power to prevent these evils which were connected with emigration from going on. But what had become of the relatives of these people? There must be many in America whose earnest wish, he would venture to express was for peace. [Hear, hear.] What was the opinion of the man who was most competent to give an opinion? Earl RUSSELL, in his dispatch of 27th May, 1864, referred to the case of Irishmen enlisted at Portland and Boston, and gave the opinion, founded on the letters of Her Britannic Majesty's consuls, that these enlistments had been effected by the most fraudulent means, and in gross disregard of the neutral rights of this country. It appeared that the unfortunate emigrants when they landed at Portland, were plied with drink, and so induced to listen to the inducements which were held out to them. The recruiting sergeants gained access to them through the agency of the police authorities. These and other circumstances had induced him (Lord E. HOWARD) to bring the matter before the House. He had applied to the agents at Liverpool, but they had professed themselves unable to give any assistance in the matter. He hoped that Her Majesty's Government would use every exertion to distribute useful information on this subject throughout the country, so as to prevent our poorer fellow-subjects from being inveigled by American agents.

Mr. LAYARD thought his noble friend had done good service by the able and impartial address which he had delivered to the House. [Hear, hear.] This was a most difficult question for the Government to deal with, and he really did not know how the undoubted grievances which existed were to be avoided, except by the publication of the important statement which the noble Lord had addressed to the House, and he trusted that what he had said would go through the length and breadth of the land. [Hear, hear.] *It was impossible for the Government to deal with this subject except by reiterating the warnings of his noble friend, and by doing all they could to instruct those who go to the United States in the real facts of the case, and the dangers to which on their arrival they might be exposed.* No doubt many persons were induced to go to the United States from just representations that they would obtain more constant employment and better wages than they received in this country, and it was not wonderful, therefore, that a large number of persons suffering especially in Ireland, should wish to cross the Atlantic. But the great majority of those who left this country for America were seduced into the ranks of the United States army by the worst and most fraudulent schemes. It was extremely difficult for Her Majesty's Government to put a stop to that system, from the want of sufficient evidence to convict the really guilty parties. They had almost daily applications at the Foreign Office to interfere in certain cases of extreme hardship. He rarely came down to the House that session without having a letter placed in his hand, giving some heart-rending account of the sufferings of poor creatures who had been entrapped into the ranks of the American army. It was a frequent case that an unfortunate man who had been induced to leave his wife and family, with the view of obtaining better employment and wages in America, found himself in the company of an agent on board ship, who managed to gain his confidence by some little kindness or attention; and upon his arrival in New-York he was invited into a certain house, where he was presented with drink. The unfortunate man became drugged, and, upon his recovery, he found himself enlisted as a soldier. Driven to desperation, he deserted; he was subsequently arrested and shot. [Hear, hear.] Now, such cases as that occurred over and over again. Her Majesty's Government were most active in their endeavors to counteract this nefarious system, and he must bear testimony to the manner in which Lord LYONS had protected British interests in the United States. In consequence of the references from one office to another, and he was afraid the evasion made by officers commanding regiments when asked to give up these men, the ends of justice had very often been defeated. *Mr. Seward had exhibited every desire to do justice, but his exertions had very often been defeated, from the men being removed to other stations, or being killed before they could be rescued. He could assure his noble friend that every endeavor would be made by Her Majesty's Government to afford what protection they could to these unhappy people.* [Hear.] His noble friend had referred to the statement as to the value of the American dollar, and undoubtedly that was a matter to which the attention of the Government ought to be directed. He believed the facts which had been brought forward by the noble Lord to be strictly accurate, and that he had stated the case in a most impartial manner, and he did not think the United States Government or any one else could complain of what he had said. He hoped the American Government itself would do what they could, and take precautions to prevent the great abuse which was now going on. If the noble Lord would move his address, perhaps he would have no objection to consider what papers would be produced.

Mr. FERRAND thought the speech of the noble lord should be circulated through the country.

Mr. HENNESSY asked whether the emigration of men from Ireland to enlist in the Federal army was not as large as ever it was. He thought the Government ought to adopt similar means to relieve the distress in Ireland as they had taken in Lancashire and the manufacturing districts.

Mr. LINDSAY said the value of the American dollar at the present rate of exchange was only 1s. 6d. or thereabouts. He observed from a report recently drawn up by Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Senate, that the number of men who had enlisted in the United States army since the commencement of the war was 2,300,000, and of these probably one half were now either in their graves or disabled for life. That ought to act as a warning to young men going out to America. The war in America had cost this country about £30,000,000, in the loss of the cotton manufacture, beside what had been contributed to relieve the distress, and the Government, therefore, ought to do nothing which would assist in the prolongation of the war. He admitted the difficulties under which they labored in dealing with the question, but there was an impression that if the same vigilance had been exercised in preventing enlistment for the Federal service as in discovering the character of certain vessels, these enlistments would receive a serious check.

Sir R. PEEL said he was not aware that the honorable member for King's County was to put a question to him on the subject of emigration from Ireland, but he could have produced statistics to show that the emigration of young men for service in the Federal army *was not going on to the same extent as formerly. The Lord-Lieutenant had issued a proclamation which he believed had a salutary effect in checking emigration, and all they could do was to put people on their guard.*

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR said the strength of the speech of the noble lord lay in the fact that it was free from any political bias, and was made in an impartial spirit. He therefore regretted that that speech should have been supported by the honorable member from Sunderland, (Mr. LINDSAY), who was unmistakably known to be connected with the Southern Confederacy, and was one of its warmest supporters and partisans. Out of 200 public meetings which had been held in this country only some five or six had decided adversely to the interest of the Northern States. The honorable gentleman (Mr. LINDSAY) had made the astounding statement that out of 2,300,000 persons who he said had been drafted into the Federal army, above 1,000,000 had disappeared. The honorable gentleman must have got his principles from Mr. SPENCE, and his figures from MANHATTAN. He (Mr. TAYLOR) ventured humbly to repeat the opinion he had stated some time ago, that this war was an effort on the part of the North to put down Slavery, and they were capable of accomplishing it, and in his opinion would do so. The North neither desired nor would they submit to mediation, and mediation would be the means only of giving moral force to the South, which the majority of the people of this country were adverse to.

Lord J. MANNERS thought the speech of the honorable member for Leicester had not been a reply to the speech of the honorable member for Sunderland, but was an attack on a speech which the latter honorable gentleman might have delivered in connection with a motion of which he had given notice, but which did not come on for discussion.

Lord E. HOWARD replied he would gratefully accept any information the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs might be able to lay on the table. He hoped there would be some means of printing and circulating such information through the country.

The SPEAKER—Will the noble Lord move for papers?

Lord E. HOWARD accordingly moved for papers connected with the subject to which he had called the attention of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

A VICTIM OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 28th says: "A poor victim of the American war was brought up to the correctional Police-court yesterday; he was a poor lad, 16 years of age, whom all human miseries seemed to have stricken. Puny and stinted in growth, his cadaverous and pinched features looked smaller still under a mass of long woolly hair. He stated his name to be HENRY MULLER. He had been placed by somebody in the hands of the police, and, as he had neither dwelling nor means of existence, had been detained as a vagrant without any place of abode. When interrogated, he said:

The person who got me arrested is one PERROT, a working shoemaker. He brought me to sleep at his lodging one night, out of charity, and he sent me away the next day, because I could not be of any use to him. That night I slept in a cab; the following day I went to him to beg of him to keep me with him; it was then that he gave me over to the police.

But, asked the magistrate, Who are you? Where do you come from? Who are your parents? He then related as follows:

I am an American; I have never seen my father; I came to Paris at the age of 10 with my mother, who owns two houses in New-Orleans. Three months ago she informed me that she was going back to America, and asked me if I wished to be put to school, or as an apprentice; I chose the apprenticeship; then my mother placed me at a photographist's, and paid four months in advance for me—100 francs in ready money and 400 francs in bills payable at her banker's, Mr. BORDE's, in the Rue Taitbout; the banker refused to pay, having nothing to my mother's credit; then my master turned me away at the end of a month; since then no one will take me, as I have no papers, and also because I am too delicate.

A lady, (a woman of color,) came forward.

THE PRESIDENT—You know this lad?

WITNESS—I know that his mother abandoned him; he says she is at New-Orleans.

THE PRESIDENT—You can do nothing for him?

WITNESS—It is impossible for me, Sir. I have two daughters, and I have retired with them to Batignolles for economy. War is raging in my country, and I cannot return to it.

THE PRESIDENT to the prisoner—You were without work for two months?

PRISONER—Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT—How have you lived during that time?

PRISONER—As well as I could with what people gave me.

PRESIDENT—Have you sought for work?

PRISONER—Yes, Sir; but as I have no papers no one will have anything to do with me.

THE PROCUREUR LEPELLETIER—He is a Southern, the Consul will not give him papers, the South not being recognized.

WITNESS—The poor lad is of colored race; he has African blood in his veins; they will do nothing for him.

PRESIDENT—If, in a week from this, you find some one who would occupy himself about him, we would adjourn the case for a week.

WITNESS—I have done all with that end; he is an African; people won't take him.

PRESIDENT TO THE PRISONER—And you don't know your mother's address?

PRISONER—No; she was with a gentleman, and she used to say to me when I made her angry, I will abandon you.

The tribunal adjourned the case for a week, in the hope that the publicity given to this affair may excite in young MULLER's favor the commiseration of charitable persons.

KIDNAPPING A BRITISH SUBJECT IN NEW-YORK.

From the Shipping Gazette, July 29.

GEORGE LA PIERRE, a seaman, came before Mr. PAGET, at the Thames Police Court, on Thursday, for redress under very singular circumstances. He went out in the English ship *Universe* to New-York. One day he went on shore in New-York with the third mate, who got tipsy and made a noise. He was leading the third mate along with the intention of returning to their ship when the Police interfered, and took the third mate into custody and locked him up for making a noise. At the same time several runners and crimps attacked him and beat him, and having overpowered him took him to a house where they kept him a close prisoner all night, and in the morning forced him on board the American ship *Caroline Nasmyth*. He was compelled to remain on board by the Captain and chief mate, to whom he represented that he was the boatswain of the *Universe*, was afflicted with a bad leg, and unable to do any hard work. The Captain said he did not care about his leg, and that all he wanted was his body; that he had paid men to bring him on board, and that he must work on the voyage to England. He arrived in the Victoria Dock on Wednesday, and asked for wages for his services. The Captain refused to pay him anything, and he had now come on shore to seek redress and compensation for a gross act of injustice and oppression. Mr. PAGET asked the applicant if he had signed any articles of agreement on board the *Caroline Nasmyth*, to which he answered in the negative, and said he had no other clothes but what he stood upright in. He came across the Atlantic Ocean without a change of clothes and linen. In answer to further questions by the magistrate, the applicant said all his clothes were on board the *Universe*, which had arrived at Liverpool. His wife had applied for his chest, hammock, and clothing on board the *Universe*, at Liverpool, and the reply of the Captain was that he knew nothing about them. Mr. PAGET could not help thinking it was a very hard case on the man. He was afraid he could not interfere in the matter. If the *Caroline Nasmyth* was an English ship he would grant a summons for wages. He had no jurisdiction over American ships. With regard to the clothes on board the *Universe* he would recommend LA PIERRE to write to his wife at Liverpool and direct her to apply to Mr. RAFFLES, the stipendiary magistrate there, who would render every possible assistance. The Applicant: What am I to do here? I have no means of living, and no money. Mr. PAGET advised the seaman to wait on the American Consul and represent his grievances to him. The seaman then left, and at 5 o'clock returned and said the American Consul refused to give him any redress, and only laughed at him. The consul threatened to have him arrested and sent back to the *Caroline Nasmyth* again. Mr. PAGET said that could not be done, and he would take care the sailor was not arrested or kidnapped in his own country. He directed HOWLAND, a police constable, No. 89 H, who is attached to the court, to take charge of the seaman, to provide him with food and a lodging, and to make very particular inquiries into all the circumstances of the case, and report to him the result. The applicant then left with the officer.

MR. SLIDELL'S VISIT TO THE EMPEROR.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, July 28.

The Federal organs in this city have been thrown into a state of panic by the intelligence of Mr. SLIDELL having gone to Vichy, and by way of relieving their feelings indulge in the sort of ribald vituperation of the South with which Parson BROWNLOW and other negrophiles have already disgraced themselves and disgusted all that do not belong to that most offensive of cliques. It is impossible, however, to avoid wondering whether the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN are infatuated to that degree, that they honestly suppose that the recognition of the South by European Powers can be long deferred, or whether they suppose that they can cheat their readers into believing that in the event of the continuance of the war, the patience of European Powers, and especially of France, will, merely for the sake of furthering Mr. LINCOLN's electioneering prospects, induce them to defer taking a step which would contribute to a termination of a struggle which is not only a disgrace to humanity, but which—and that is more to the point—vitally affects certain French interests. I am not in a position to state whether active negotiations are pending between the representative of the South and the Emperor of the French; but I should not be surprised had Mr. SLIDELL deemed it his duty to represent to His Majesty that the progress of the war affords one more proof that the Southern States have achieved *de facto* their independence, and that their recognition would be merely the acknowledgment of a *fait accompli*.

OUR CRUISERS.

From the London Post, July 29.

Some vessels belonging to the navy of the Northern States have been for some days at Antwerp, where they have been visited by a great number of persons from Brussels and other parts of Belgium. The crew of the frigate *Niagara*, when on shore, exhibited their pugnacious propensities to an extent which *les braves* Belges could not tolerate, and, as a consequence, about a dozen found themselves lodged in prison, whence they were "extracted" by a guard of marines and taken on board. The Antwerp journals state that nine men have failed to answer to the roll-call, and are absent without leave.

An Ostend letter, in the *Précurseur*, of Antwerp, says:

"There is no truth in the statement made of the arrival at Ostend of two Confederate vessels, named the *Butterfly* and the *Paul Jones*. The whole affair is simply a hoax."

"MINISTER" PRESTON.

From the Liverpool Courier.

Hon. Mr. PRESTON, formerly the United States Minister at Madrid, and who was, some months ago, appointed Confederate Envoy to Mexico, has, we understand, arrived in London. This gentleman had reached Havana on the way to his post in Mexico, when the refusal of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to enter into any relations with the Confederate States determined the Government at Richmond not to expose their representative to the affront which awaited him at Mexico, but to dispatch him to *Europe*.

SEMMES.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

Yesterday, Capt. SEMMES, along with a number of officers belonging to the Southern service, who have been staying here for more than a week past, left town, but their destination at present is only known to their private friends.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE REBEL RAID.

From the London Times, July 28.

The operations in the neighborhood of Washington are the most dramatic part of the history. The Federal Government must not allow itself to be the victim of many more surprises of this kind if it is to preserve the respect of the loyal States and of foreign nations. To be told that the President of the Republic was very nearly taking refuge in a gunboat, and that he was expected in New-York, is not likely to raise the Federal spirits. For a time it appeared as if the Confederates would penetrate, at least temporarily, the Federal capital. On Monday, the 11th, two days after the battle on the Monocacy, they were within three miles of the city, and skirmishing began. At the same time another division of troops appeared four miles from the city on the north. Fighting went on all day, the Confederates using artillery, and the Washington forts opening in reply with their heavy guns. The railways had been torn up, the telegraph lines cut; "Washington became isolated, and remained so for thirty-six hours." Many of the places of business were closed, and provisions reached panic prices. "But daybreak came, and behold the skirmish line and pickets had vanished, and the enemy was gone." The most reasonable conclusion is that this strange proceeding was rather a feint to distract the enemy's attention while the country was being despoiled than a real attempt at the capture of Washington. It might have been converted into a serious attack if the enemy had been entirely unprepared, but as it was the two days' skirmishing was probably intended only to cover a grand retreat with the plunder of half the State of Maryland.

GEN. GRANT AT THE END OF HIS RESOURCES.

From the London Herald.

The inaction of the Federals is a proof that their Commander *is at last at the end of his resources.* His *forte*, if he has any, consists in the continual execution of rapid movements, which at least keep his army employed, and *buoy up the spirits of his men with the continual prospect of something that is to happen to-morrow.* Now that he has settled down hopelessly into a desert of dust, even Federal sympathisers have lost all confidence in his chances. *As far as his achievements are concerned, the campaign is at an end.* The big guns, if they arrive, will be of no use to him, for they cannot be employed in the rapid evolutions of the field, and it is not likely that LEE will remain any longer behind his earthworks. We may expect some news of a decisive character by an early mail from America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

MEXICO.

In the House of Commons on the 28th of July, Mr. KINGLAKE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what portion of the States and Territories of Mexico had been hitherto subjugated by the invading army of the French; and by what means, and in what districts, the authority of the Mexican Republic had been *de facto* superseded by the so-styled "empire" of the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN; and whether the First Lord of the Treasury or the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had given the French Government any reason to expect that Her Majesty would be advised to recognize the Archduke as Emperor of Mexico, before his authority would be *de facto* established in the main portion of the States and Territories now held under the sway of the President JUAREZ.

Mr. LAYARD replied that there was some difficulty in ascertaining what portions of Mexico were actually in the hands of the new Mexican Government, or in the possession of the French troops. From the latest accounts he believed that the French troops were in possession of the following places: Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Alvrasco, Minatitlan, Lajunade, Termidos, San Juan Battista, Sisal, Campeachy and Puebla. The French troops were blockading the following places: Acapulco, Taspan, Mantla and Tulasco, and on the 1st of May, JUAREZ was in possession of Monterey and Matamoras. That was all the information he had at present. As his hon. friend was aware, Mexico had been a most unfortunate country, and it had been impossible to say at one time what government was in possession of the whole Republic. The different Presidents have rarely held more than the capital, Vera Cruz, and one or two of the principal ports, and the rest of the Republic has generally been in a state of insurrection. It had been hitherto the custom to recognize the Government that was *de facto* in possession of the capital. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN was in possession not only of the capital, but of a considerable portion of Mexico. *Her Majesty's Government had confidentially informed the Emperor of the French that when the Archduke was actually in Mexico, and had notified to the European Powers that he had taken possession of the Government, it was their intention to advise Her Majesty to recognize the Archduke as Emperor of Mexico.* He could give no assurance that before that acknowledgement was made he would be able to show that the greater portion of the Mexican Republic was actually in the hands of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. He believed it would be impossible to do so, because, as his honorable friend knew, there were a number of chiefs who lived on plunder and occupied a considerable portion of the country. He hoped the establishment of the new Government would lead to peace and prosperity in Mexico, but at any rate it would be for the interest of British subjects that some *de facto* Government should be recognized in Mexico.

In the House of Commons, on July 29, in reply to some further remarks from Mr. KINGLAKE, Lord PALMERSTON said:

"The course which Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue in this case does not differ in principle from the course which the Government has invariably pursued in similar cases. It has been our practice to acknowledge established Governments. Without going into minute questions as to the origin of the Government—whether it be a republic or a monarchy—when we find a Government established we enter into friendly relations with that Government. [Hear.] My honorable friend says, with regard to Mexico, we proceeded prematurely to acknowledge the Empire before it was practically and regularly established. I don't think our engagements went to that extent. We were applied to by the Archduke to acknowledge his future Empire when he was in Europe. We were not inclined to do that, and we said it would be entirely at variance with our practice and our principles; but that if on his arrival in Mexico he was received by the people and his Government regularly established by the people, our wish was that Mexico should have a stable Government. The great cause of the dissatisfaction which we have had for a long time in respect to that country is that Mexico had been governed successively by a number of military chiefs, who one after another obtained power, and one after another availed themselves of that power to plunder and murder English subjects, for they treated them no better than the people of any other country, but rather worse. It was, therefore, a great object with us to see established in Mexico a Government with which relations could be maintained; and from which we might expect justice for British subjects resident in or engaged in commerce with Mexico. [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend says that the portion of Mexico occupied by French troops is limited. That may be so; but it does not follow that in other parts of the country not occupied by French troops the people may not be inclined to support the Government of the Emperor. And we have information—we may be misled, but our information is to the effect that the Indian population, who form a large portion of the total number of the people, are well disposed toward the Emperor. It is said that they have historical reminiscences which make them inclined to receive him, and I believe they have no particular regard or fancy for the Spanish race, by whom they were not over well treated. For these reasons it is thought that they would be glad to see the Government of the Emperor established in Mexico, and that they would willingly submit to the rule of that Government. [Hear, hear.] No doubt, there is still a number of troops commanded by native leaders in opposition to the French army, but we are told that the French Government are employing transports to bring back a number of their soldiers, which fact implies that the disposition on the part of the people of Mexico to acquiesce in the rule of the Emperor is considerably greater than my honorable friend has been informed it is. All I can say is that our course will depend on what we hear as to the manner in which the authority of the Emperor is established. *If we find there is a prospect of a permanent Government being established, we shall be very glad to acknowledge it.* Such a Government will be for the advantage of Mexico and of Europe. *If, on the other hand, we find matters still uncertain, and a war still going on, which may result one way or the other, we shall say that the Government is not of a kind that would justify us in acknowledging the Archduke as Emperor of Mexico.* [Hear, hear.]

THE DANISH QUESTION.

On the 29th, in the House of Commons, LORD PALMERSTON made some explanations as to the Danish question, and stated that the negotiations at Vienna would be carried on solely between the belligerents. The English Government had no intention of interfering further.

THE AMENDMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On the afternoon of the 29th Parliament was formally prorogued. The Queen's speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor, as follows:

My Lords and Gentleman:

We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties during the session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she greatly regrets that the endeavors which she made in concert with Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, to bring about a reconciliation between the German Powers and the King of Denmark, were not successful, and that the hostilities which had been suspended during the negotiations were again resumed. Her Majesty trusts, however, that the negotiations which have been opened between the belligerents may restore peace to the North of Europe.

Her Majesty having addressed herself to the Powers who were contracting parties to the treaty by which the Ionian Republic was placed under the protectorate of Great Britain, and having obtained their consent to the annexation of that republic to the Kingdom of Greece, and the States of the Ionian Republic having agreed thereto, and the Republic of the Seven Islands has been formally united to the Kingdom of Greece, and Her Majesty trusts that the union so made will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of all the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

Her Majesty's relations with the Emperor of China continue to be friendly, and the commerce of her subjects with the Chinese Empire is increasing.

Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in an endeavor to bring to effect an amicable arrangement of differences which had arisen between the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia and his Suzerain the Sultan. Her Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you that this endeavor has been successful.

Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. *Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgements for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the present year, and toward the permanent defence of Her Majesty's dock-yards and arsenals.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North America has created in some of the manufacturing districts, *has to a great extent abated*, and Her Majesty trusts that increased supplies of the raw material of industry may be extracted from countries by which it has hitherto been scantily furnished.

The revolt of certain tribes in New-Zealand has not yet been quelled, but it is satisfactory to Her Majesty to know that a large portion of the native population of those islands have taken no part in this revolt.

It has been a source of much gratification to Her Majesty, to observe the rapid development of the resources of her East Indian possessions, and the general contentment of the people inhabiting those extensive regions.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labors during the session now brought to a close.

The act for extending to women and children employed in various trades the regulations applicable to factories in general, will tend materially to preserve the health and improve the education of those on whose behalf it was framed.

An act for authorizing the grant of Government annuities will encourage habits of prudence among the working classes, and will afford them the means of securely investing the results of their industry.

The act for authorizing a further advance for public works in some of the manufacturing districts will contribute to alleviate the distress in these districts, and will afford the means of completing many works of marked importance for the health of the population.

The act for giving increased facilities for the construction of railways will diminish the expenses attendant upon the extension of those important channels of communication.

It has afforded to her Majesty the most heartfelt satisfaction to observe the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions, and to remark the progressive increase and development of the national resources, and to find that, after sufficiently providing for the public service, you have been able to make a material diminution in the taxation of the country.

On returning to your respective counties you will still have important duties to perform, essentially connected with the linking together of the several classes of the community, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and guide them to the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Royal commission proroguing Parliament was then read by the Clerk at the table, and

Parliament was accordingly declared to be prorogued until Thursday, the 13th day of October next.

The Speaker and members of the House of Commons then returned to their Chamber, the Lords Commissioners and other peers retired at 4 o'clock, and the session was closed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

The romantic YELVERTON marriage case was finally disposed of by the House of Lords on the 28th ult. It will be remembered that the Court below decided in favor of the validity of the marriage of the Hon. Maj. YELVERTON with Miss LONGWORTH, and that the former appealed to the House of Lords against this decision. Lords WENSLEYDALE, CHELMSFORD and KINGSDOWN gave judgment that the validity of the marriage was not proved and that the decision of the Court below should be reversed. The Lord Chancellor dissented from this view and gave it as his opinion that the marriage was a valid one. Of course the decision of the majority prevailed and the judgment of the Court below was reversed. Steps were taken to prevent this judgment being made final in Scotland. Considerable sympathy was evinced for the lady, who, in a letter to the *Times*, announces her intention to carry the case on in Scotland to a final issue.

The following is the letter in question:

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: In this momentous crisis of my miserable fate, may I ask of the press and the public to suspend for awhile their judgment, and not to believe that the opinion of some of the law lords has finally deprived me of the status of wife.

The case, as I am well advised, has not by any means terminated, a reference to oaths being competent, and is the inherent *right* of parties seeking to establish a marriage. Even the opinion given on Thursday by their lordships is merely an opinion until it is affirmed—or, in legal phrase, "extracted" by the High Court of Session in Scotland; and, prior to that, the examination on oath will take place, which, in justice and fairness should have been granted when applied for by my counsel, the Lord-Advocate.

I believe it is the first principle of English justice, on which we pride ourselves over all other nations, that a man should not be condemned unheard, and that he should be allowed to question, face to face, his accusers. Yet this is exactly what I have been deprived of, but which, at this stage of the case, I can and do demand.

The reason why the Scotch court did not have recourse to the examination of parties was simply that the Scotch lords, being so much more familiar with their own law than Englishmen can be supposed to be, were at no loss to discern a marriage on the written evidence before them; and the Scotch horror of perjury ever induces them to defer to the last extremity the examination of the parties themselves.

The practical result of this reference to oath would be that, should one party prove sufficient to establish a marriage, or the other fail to show that none had taken place, the Court of Session would refuse to indorse the opinion given in the House of Lords, and the whole case might be again brought before them. Hence I appeal to the public through your medium to suspend their judgment until this last ordeal shall have been tried, and the more especially as the Irish verdict of a jury and four judges declaring me the wife of Major YELVERTON still stands unannulled.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,
THERESA YELVERTON.
No. 29 CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, July 29.

AN ADMIRAL BEFORE THE DIVORCE COURT.

The London *Globe* of July 30 thus reports the case of CODRINGTON *vs.* CODRINGTON, the trial of which commenced on the previous day in the Divorce Court, before Sir J. P. WILDE and a special jury:

"This was a suit instituted by the petitioner for a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent, by reason of her adultery with HENRY ST. JOHN MILDMAY and the co-respondent. The adultery was denied by the respondent and co-respondent, the respondent also pleading that the petitioner had by his neglect conduced to her adultery, and that the petitioner had also been guilty of adultery.

Mr. BOVILL, Q. C., specially retained, Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE and Dr. SPINKS appeared for the petitioner; the Queen's Advocate and Mr. PHILBRICK for the respondent.

Dr. SPINKS having stated the pleadings,

Mr. BOVILL, in opening the case, said he appeared for the petitioner, Admiral CODRINGTON, who sought to obtain a dissolution of this marriage by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Capt. DAVID ANDERSON, a son of Lieut.-Col. ANDERSON, of the Twenty-second Regiment of Foot, and also with Lieut. MILDMAY, of the Third Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The circumstances under which the case came before the court would require the most anxious and minute consideration, so as to enable them to apply the degree of guilt which was charged against the respondent. Admiral CODRINGTON was married to the respondent, ELLEN JANE SMITH, on the 9th of April, 1849, the lady being the daughter of a gentleman of position who had resided at Florence. The marriage took place at the British Embassy in Florence, and for several years they enjoyed a life of uninterrupted happiness. There were two daughters born of the marriage, one now 11, and the other 12 years of age. Fortunately they had no other child. He (the learned counsel) would pass over the first seven years of their life, and show, by a letter written by the lady to her husband in 1856, the affectionate terms upon which they had lived. In the month of April, 1856, Admiral CODRINGTON was ordered to join and proceed to the Crimea, and the day upon which he was ordered to leave was the anniversary of their marriage, the 9th of April, on which occasion she wrote the letter he had referred to, in which she prayed that God might ever bless him for the kindness and love he had shown toward her, and the happiness she felt on the occasion of the anniversary of their marriage, the letter containing many expressive terms of endearment. Admiral CODRINGTON, on leaving for the Crimea, left his wife residing at No. 10 Compton-street, and with her, as companion, a lady named EMILY FAITHFUL. Admiral CODRINGTON returned from the Crimea on the 20th August in the same year, and after his return he had reason to complain of some matters of trifling importance, and at that time Admiral CODRINGTON had no reason to believe that any estrangement in his wife's affections had taken place; but circumstances of a very unpleasant nature afterward occurred, which resulted in Mrs. CODRINGTON insisting on keeping her own apartments, and occupying a separate bedroom. Admiral CODRINGTON then communicated with her father, Mr. SMITH; and the result was that Mr. SMITH and Mrs. SMITH came and heard the statements and explanations each party had to make; and then, by the concurrence and advice of Mr. SMITH, the respondent's father, Miss FAITHFUL was dismissed the house. Mr. SMITH afterward placed in the hands of Gen. Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON, a brother of Admiral CODRINGTON, a sealed parcel, containing the charges made against Admiral CODRINGTON, and which parcel was not to be opened until it was necessary to explain and justify Admiral CODRINGTON. That parcel was still in the possession of Gen. CODRINGTON, and the seal unbroken. It would be produced by Gen. CODRINGTON in court, and he challenged the Queen's Advocate on the part of the respondent, to have those seals broken and the truth disclosed. There should be no complaint of want of candor on his part; he would not keep back a single fact. Miss FAITHFUL was dismissed in 1857, and in 1858 Admiral CODRINGTON was appointed superintendent of the dockyard at Malta, when they resided at the Governor's House, and it was while residing at Malta the alleged adultery commenced.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's opening, evidence was adduced as to the marriage at Florence, and the terms upon which they had lived from the period of their marriage in 1849 until the year 1858, when Admiral CODRINGTON proceeded to Malta.

The greater portion of the day was occupied in reading the evidence of witnesses taken by commission at Malta.

At the rising of the court, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until to morrow (this day.)

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

RUMORS ABOUT THE ARMISTICE.

The *Berlinske Tidende* states that the announcement of the conclusion of a nine months' armistice is at least premature.

Nothing whatever had transpired as to the proceedings of the Conference at Vienna.

The representative of Prussia at the Federal Diet at Frankfort had been instructed to declare at a sitting of the Diet convoked at his command, that Prussia had no objection to the return of the Federal troops to Rendsburg.

In the Danish Folkersthing an amendment to the address to the effect that the Folkersthing should pass to the order of the day to avoid occasioning embarassment to the Government was rejected, and the address was adopted by 60 to 21 votes.

THE LATEST—REPORTED CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

LONDON, Sunday, July 31.

The Paris press, under reserve, announces the conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark.

The basis is unknown.

The armistice has been slightly prolonged.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money continued active, and an unsettled feeling still prevailed; but the Bank of England directors had not made any further advance in their rate of discount above the 7 ℔ cent. to which it was raised on the 25th of July. A movement to 8 ℔ cent. was still looked upon as not improbable.

The funds were steady, any upward movement being checked by the uncertainty of the money market. Consols on the 29th closed at 89¾@90.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the specie of £174,876 Sterling. BARING BROS.'s circular quotes Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 4d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 30.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "Cotton has been in fair average demand throughout the week, but the tone of the market has been dull. The rising aspect of the money market (the Bank rate having been raised to 7 per cent), and a considerable increase of imports, have tended to check speculation, and holders have offered their stocks freely. The sales proved about 800 bales less than the daily estimates. American descriptions of which the import this week is considerable (11,6[illegible] bales) are more freely offered and have given way about ¼d. ℔ lb. Egyptians below fair are ¼d.@½d. cheaper. East India, China and Smyrna are also easier, while some descriptions of Brazils are ⅛d.@¼d. dearer. The week's business foots up 33,640 bales, including 2,900 to speculators, and 7,070 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was dull, with sales of about 6,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans..........33 d.	Middling Orleans....31[illegible]d.
Fair Mobile..........32½d.	Middling Mobile....31½d.
Fair Uplands..........32 d.	Middling Uplands....31 d.

Stock on hand, 237,870 bales, including 13,330 American. At sea, from India, 446,000 bales, and from China, 141,000 piculs.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

A rather more cheerful tone has prevailed than was apparent at the beginning of the week, but still the business is limited and confined to the better qualities. For the lower qualities producers would have to reduce their rates to effect sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Flour in moderate demand, at about 21s. for Extra State. Wheat steady at Tuesday's reduction; Winter Red, 8s. 9d.@9s.; Fine Amber Iowa, 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. ℔ cental. Corn dull and 6d. lower; Mixed, 29s.@29s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others report Beef in limited demand but prices unchanged. Pork quiet at 75s.@77s. 6d. for Eastern. Bacon steady but not active. Lard in steady demand at 40s.@44s. Butter in fair request at 80s.@94s. for choice. Tallow in good demand at 39s.@41s. for North American.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes dull; sales of Pots at 29s. 6d.@30s., and Pearls at 34s. Sugar flat and 6d.@1s. lower. Coffee remains quiet. Rice unchanged. Bark—sales of Philadelphia firsts at 7s. Linseed opened at 1s. advance, but closed easier. Linseed Cakes in good demand; American, £9 5s.@£9 10s. Linseed Oil quiet at 40s. 6d.@41s. Nothing reported in Sperm or Cod Oils. Resin steady at 25s. 9d.@26s. 6d. for black French. Spirits of Turpentine irregular. The last sale of French reported was at 69s. Petroleum—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report nothing done during the past week, and refined nominally quoted at 2s. 3d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS steady at last week's rates, but without animation. IRON—Welsh steady; Rails and Bars, £7@£7 5s.; Scotch Pigs, 58s. SUGAR much depressed and 6d. cheaper. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet; Common Congou, 1s. ¾d.@1s. 1d. TALLOW firm but quiet at the close; Y. C. 41s. 6d.@41s. 9d. LINSEED again in favor of sellers. LINSEED CAKES in great demand at a further advance; American ranges from £9 7s. 6d.@£10. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in more demand; French, 72s. on the spot. PETROLEUM—Crude, £18 10s.; Refined, 2s. 3d. on the spot, and 2s. 4d. for Winter delivery. LINSEED OIL declined to 33s.; Sperm, £88; Cod, £52. RICE dull. SALTPETRE rather lower. GROVES & TODD report: PROVISIONS generally firm at late rates. LARD without variation. BREADSTUFFS firm and active for floating cargoes of American.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co. and JOHN ATHYA & Co. report: WHEAT and FLOUR quiet, and prices favor buyers when sales are made at ship. CORN without quotable change.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. & Co. say: Quotations are nominal, and the demand very limited, except for United States 5-20's, the inquiry for which from the Continent has again been large—though less so the last day or two—the last price quoted being 42@3. Virginia Dollar Bonds have been done at 30. Pennsylvania Stock, 35@40.

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday July 30—Evening.

COTTON—The sales to-day have been about 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Generally are quiet but steady. The weather continues hot and dry.

PROVISIONS—Are without change in any article.

PRODUCE—Generally is quiet, and quotations are all without variation.

LONDON, Saturday, July 30—Evening.

Consols closed this afternoon at 90@¼.

Illinois Central Shares, 46¾@45¾ discount.

Erie Shares, 41@43.

Confederate Loan advanced to 78¾@79½.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 30.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 7,500 bales. The market generally dull, but steady. Orleans *tres ordinaire* 338f. do. *bas*, 332f. Stock in port, 60,000 bales.

New-Hampshire.

GOV. GILLMORE'S DIFFICULTIES.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met in special session at Concord, Aug. 9. In the course of his address Gov. GILLMORE used the following sharp language:

"While I am thus practically destitute of funds to carry on the business of the State, a call is made by the General Government for 6,502 men from the State of New-Hampshire, and, on turning to the Military Bill enacted at your recent session to inform myself what measures I am permitted to take to meet this requisition, I find myself utterly unable to understand its provisions, even if I had the means to carry them into effective operation. Nor can I find any one rash enough to attempt its exposition. I have, however, issued my proclamation announcing the payment of the largest bounties authorized by the act, and commissioned agents to recruit for the State of New-Hampshire in the insurgent States of our Union. I do not however, regard the bounties offered as adequate to the end proposed, nor do I anticipate any great success in recruiting in insurgent States under the system inaugurated in this act. Very few men will enter upon a distant and untried service without a guarantee that their expenses, at least, shall be paid. The law gives them no such guarantee; nor does it authorize me to place any money at their disposal to pay bounties, even if I had it at my command. Again, the law is in open violation of the first paragraph of the "Regulations for Recruiting in Rebel States," issued seven days before its passage. That paragraph reads as follows: "Experience has shown that these agents should not be paid for each recruit, but that they should have a fixed compensation for their services; otherwise fraudulent practices may be resorted to for the pecuniary benefit of the agent, to the great prejudice of the State and the military service." How long the agents whom you authorized me to appoint would be permitted to recruit for New-Hampshire, in the very teeth of this stringent regulation of the War Department, is a problem of very easy solution. In point of fact, I know of only two of the recruiting agents whom I have appointed that have as yet entered upon their duties; one of them has filled the quota of his town with money advanced by Selectmen, in palpable violation of the Military Bill, as I understand it; the other writes me that he can get men enough if we will only give him the money to pay their bounties.

I do not find that your legislation has put a stop to that unhealthy competition between cities and towns which has wrought so much mischief in the past. Those towns which voted excessive bounties before the passage of the Military Bill, still continue to pay them, with the sanction of the best legal advisers. Other towns manage to evade the law in order to place themselves on an equality with their neighbors. The price of substitutes at our State Capital is $1,000, and these men are, in most cases, such as will prove a curse to our army. The quota of New-Hampshire lacks 5,000 men of being full. Only 23 working days intervene between the date of your assembling and an inexorable draft to meet all demands upon us. In consideration of these facts, I can but express the hope that the present cumbrous and inefficient act, which I cannot criticise minutely because I cannot understand it, may be supplanted by some simple, economical and feasible plan for making the most of the few days that yet remain in which to fill our quota by voluntary enlistments. And I appeal to you, gentlemen, as you shall answer it to your constituents, to throw aside all partisan feeling, local jealousies and personal spite, and do your utmost to repair the immense injury which your hasty and injudicious legislation has inflicted upon the people of this State. Let your action be as prompt as may be; but let it not be so inconsiderate as to demand revision within a fortnight.

The Armory at Springfield.

From the Springfield Republican.

The walls of the shop destroyed by fire at the armory, a month ago, were found in such good condition that it was not considered necessary to tear them down and build anew, except in a few places where they are cracked. New floors and roofs have accordingly been built, and the shop would have been now about completed but for the delay in obtaining slate for the roofs. Only the front side of the roof of the old shop is yet covered. Several improvements will be made upon the shop as it was before the fire. There will be no attic over the polishing room, the possibility of another fire originating in the way the one of the 2d ult. did being thus prevented; and the contingencies of fires will also be provided for by placing a large reservoir of water over the machine-room adjoining. The rooms in the lower story will be one foot higher than formerly, and the case-hardening and tempering room will be provided with a ventilator to relieve it of its superabundant heat. Work has been going on in this room already for ten days, and as this part of the shop has no roof yet, the men on rainy days work with umbrellas hung over their heads. The milling of tumblers and sears, which has been entirely suspended since the fire, will be resumed this week. Polishing, which occupied 90 frames for day work in the shop which was burned, is now carried on in another place, there being 38 frames and work going on constantly, night and day, so that this department does not run very much behind hand. Assembling was recommenced last week, and the old order of things would be renewed if the other shops could run their fullest. But at the water shops, Mill River is so low that some of the machinery is run only part of the time by day as well as by night, and large numbers of workmen are consequently without work, though the loss is distributed as equally as possible. Under all these circumstances the accumulation of guns at the arsenal is necessarily slow, but it has reached 285,000. A new order forbids any person entering the arsenal or going on the tower without a pass, and a gate, which is kept locked, prevents entrance up the stairs. Thirty of the caissons made at WASON'S, and 2,000 sets of infantry accoutrements with 222 of cavalry made at W. H. WILKINSON'S, were recently forwarded to the Washington Arsenal.

The Buffalo Raid.

From the Commercial Advertiser, July 9.

From rumors apparently well authenticated, which reached the ears of Provost-Marshal ROGERS some time since, he was led to believe that a plot had been organized by the rebels who infest the Canadian side of the Niagara River, the object of which was to burn Buffalo, destroy the locks at Lockport, and to commit such other outrages as might be in their power.

So well assured was Col. ROGERS that these rumors had some foundation in fact that he, some time since, dispatched Deputy Provost-Marshal AUSTIN to New-York to lay the matter before and consult with Maj.-Gen. DIX. We are informed that Gen. DIX assured Col. AUSTIN that he was aware of a plot among the rebels of the nature referred to, but he was unable to provide any means for defeating its execution should an attempt actually be made. He advised Col. AUSTIN to return home, and to take such measures as the exigency of the case demanded.

As a preliminary step, we understand that a number of "prominent citizens" were privately invited by His Honor Mayor FARGO to meet him at his office last evening. What action was taken at this meeting we are unable to state.

While we would not say anything calculated to create unneccessary alarm; we deem it no more than our duty to give publicity to the above facts. We trust that His Honor the Mayor and the "prominent citizens" will act promptly and judiciously in this matter. If Gen. DIX vouches for the existence of the plot referred to, it would seem that no time should be lost in completing adequate preparations to defeat it.

It would be a comparatively easy matter, while "prominent citizens" were privately consulting as to what action might be advisable, for a band of well-armed, desperate men, as these plotters in all probability are, to commit the threatened outrages.

Even the burning of the City, lamentable as such a catastrophe would be, would not, in its consequences, be more calamitous to the business interests of Buffalo and the West, than the complete destruction of the locks at Lockport.

Minnesota Politics.

The Union State Convention of Minnesota met at St. Paul Aug. 3, to nominate an electoral ticket and candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceships. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and adopt as our own, the resolutions passed by the recent Baltimore Union Convention, and gladly hail and pledge ourselves heartily to sustain the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON.

Resolved, That it is our firm and unalterable determination to sustain the present Administration in all its efforts to crush the rebellion and preserve the American Union, and that we have full and abiding confidence in its complete and ultimate success.

Resolved, That while we shrink from no sacrifice, and will carefully assume all the burdens laid upon us by the necessities of the hour, we recognize the paramount importance of the practice of the most rigid economy in every department of our National and State Governments as the most efficient means of lightening the task of the people in their struggle for the national existence.

Resolved, That we tender to the soldiers and sailors of the Union our most hearty thanks for their patriotism, bravery and endurance, and especially to those from our own State, who have given themselves to fight for our sacred cause. Unsurpassed by any, in all the highest attributes of the soldier, we recognize in them the brightest jewels of the State, our proudest boast and greatest honor.

THE FARINI HOAX AT THE FALLS.—As we anticipated, the Farini hoax at the Falls came to an end yesterday. As a speculation, it was a lamentable failure—the whole thing having been bunglingly managed. The island on which he was "discovered" is called "Robinson's Island," and is about 150 feet across by 200 feet in length, thickly wooded with pines, the lower end being about 100 feet from the verge of the cataract. The story that FARINI "waded from the American side" is a most preposterous one. He might as well attempt to walk up the Horse Shoe Fall. A venturesome man could reach the island without much difficulty, however, by following the ledge of rocks on the opposite side, and swimming a short distance.

Yesterday morning a man who passes for FARINI'S brother, waded out to some rocks lying within a few feet of Robinson's Island, and floated the end of a rope to the "unfortunate man." Making this fast to the trunk of a tree—the other end being "belayed" to the rocks—he, at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while as many as twenty-five people were looking on, "rescued" himself.

The whole thing was ridiculously flat. Not a cheer was heard—not a hand stirred. The next time any little game of this kind is attempted for the purpose of drawing people to the Falls, let there be some ingenuity displayed in getting up the "sell," and it may be attended with more success.—*Buffalo Express, Aug. 11.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Street Cleaning Commission.

The commissioners for cleaning streets by contract, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, met this morning (Aug. 11) at 11 o'clock, at the Mayor's office. His Honor the Mayor presented the proposals of D. D. BADGER, offering to clean the streets for five years at the rate of $300,000 per annum.

The Comptroller and City Inspector objected to receiving the offer, on the grounds that the proposals required that the manure should be the property of the contractor, and that he should be supplied with dumping-grounds and slip accommodations without expense. This was in effect, they claimed, to exceed the sum authorized to be paid under the act of the Legislature.

The Comptroller stated that he was about to advertise for the sale of the City manure, and suggested that the contractor should offer what he would allow for the manure in another proposal. The City Inspector said that the commissioners could not guarantee a supply of Croton water at all times; at present he could not obtain water even for sprinkling Broadway. He also alluded to the condition contained in the proposals that the Corporation ordinances relative to throwing garbage in the streets shall be enforced. The commissioners could not bind themselves to carry out the enforcement of the ordinances in this particular. The contractor must assume the risk of such violations.

The Mayor was in favor of a modification of the specifications heretofore published, inviting proposals, so as to give the contractor the manure and dumping-grounds free of expense; but the Comptroller and City Inspector disagreed. The commissioners were, however, of opinion that it would be fruitless to advertise for offers under the original specifications.

Military Affairs.

THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

The following order was issued yesterday by Col. CHAMBERS:

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864. }

The Ninety-third Regiment is now in the field, recognized by the Government and guarding the most important stations between here and Washington, viz., at Annapolis, at the Relay House, at the grand Stone Bridge, &c. The Ninety-third is mustered in on its militia organization, for the term of 100 days. *The 100 days' men are exempt from the draft.* Col. CHAMBERS is now in this City, by orders from headquarters, to recruit this regiment to its maximum numbers, and he earnestly calls upon all good able-bodied men to assist him in the good cause. All recruits will report to Capt. JOHN W. CRUMP, recruiting officer at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and will receive equipments, rations, &c., as soon as mustered, at Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, and be immediately forwarded to the regiment. By order.

W. R. W. CHAMBERS,
Colonel Command Ninety-third N. G. S. N. Y.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

Capt. TOMPKINS, of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., is now receiving a few first-class young men in his company. To those desirous of joining a well-known and popular organization, this is an opportunity not to be overlooked. The Company armory at Lafayette Hall is open on Monday and Friday evenings, and any information will be cheerfully given to all desiring to enroll themselves.

Art Department of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission.

The fair, it will be remembered, opened April 5, and closed April 23, 1864. The following is interesting statement of the receipts in the art department:

For tickets of admission to the Art Gallery, sold at the door, season tickets not included		$19,236 00
For sale of pictures and statuary, sold at auction in Art Gallery, contributed by artists and others	$28,300 07	
For supplementary sale of foreign artists' pictures, sold at auction at the Dusseldorf Gallery	12,823 95	
For sale of two albums, containing oil sketches, &c.	4,500 00	
For sale of Philadelphia Album, con-oil sketches, &c.	811 00	—46,435 02
For proceeds of sales during the fair in the Engraving and Photographic Departments		10,774 71
For sale of drawings, pictures, &c., to the Mississippi Valley and Philadelphia Fairs		1,742 60
For proceeds of exhibition of Mr. A. Belmont's gallery		1,920 18
For proceeds of exhibition of Mr. W. H. Aspinwall's gallery		666 75
For proceeds of exhibition of J. F. Kensett's picture of Lake George, at Messrs. Goupil & Co.'s gallery		187 96
For sale of autographs, &c., through Mrs. Jno. Sherwood		1,000 00
For sale of Mrs. V. Botta's autograph album		500 00
For proceeds of Mrs. W. T. Blodgett's flag to Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix		817 00
For contribution of Mr. Julius Morgan, of London, through Mrs. Jonathan Sturgis		800 00
Total		$84,079 22

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Treasurer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THEFT OF A PHYSICIAN'S HORSE AND GIG.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, Dr. EMIL VON SCHOENING, left his horse and wagon standing in front of a house in Ninth-avenue, near Fortieth-street, while he went in to visit a patient. In a few minutes he returned to the street to find his horse and vehicle missing. The Dr. immediately went to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where he stated his case to the Sergeant in charge, at the same time describing his lost property. Officer ANDREWS was at once dispatched in pursuit of the horse-thief, and in about an hour after, that official saw a man driving at a furious rate in the upper part of Ninth-avenue. The horse and wagon which the man was driving answered the description that the Doctor had given, and ANDREWS, after much difficulty, succeeded in securing the driver, and also the property with which he was trying to make his escape. They were all taken to the Station-house, where, at a late hour, Dr. VON SCHOENING identified the horse and wagon as his. They are valued at $300. Yesterday the thief was taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the prisoner gave his name as HENRY DUFFY, 21 years of age, and his residence in Forty-second street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

CHARGED WITH STEALING HIDES.—SIMEON PIERCE, a laborer, RICHARD THOMPSON, deck-hand on a tow-boat, and CORNELIUS MAHONEY, a junk-dealer, were arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, charged, on the complaint of Mr. GEO. A. BAILEY, of Harrison-street, with having, at an early hour yesterday morning, stolen eleven green beef hides, valued at $100. Several witnesses testified that they saw the hides taken from the canal boat *J. R. Gilbert*, lying at the pier foot of Harrison-street; that the hides were taken by the prisoners, in a small boat, landed on the dock, put on to cart No. 2,591, which was then driven rapidly away. The accused were committed, in default of $500 bail each. None of the stolen property has been recovered.

FATAL RESULT OF PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS.—A lad named WM. SCHILLING, aged 16 years, residing at No. 103 Orchard-street, and employed in the jewelry-case manufactory of Mr. MAERBS, No. 87 Nassau-street, was fatally stabbed in the left groin while engaged in a "skylark" on Wednesday evening. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

REV. DR. WINSLOW DANGEROUSLY SICK.—The public will deeply regret to hear that Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, the eminent Presbyterian clergyman and author, is in a critical state of health, and much anxiety is felt for his recovery. It is hoped that a favorable change will soon occur, otherwise he will sink rapidly. As the author of the *Philosophies*, and other standard works, he has long been prominent before the public.

NEW-JERSEY.

ENROLLMENT CORRECTED.—The authorities of Bergen Township, Hudson County, have just made a reënrollment of persons liable to military duty. It is claimed that 350 names have been improperly enrolled. Should those be deducted the enrollment will be 800 and the quota 150.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.—A Government transport, containing 721 rebel prisoners, from Point Lookout, arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and proceeded on the Erie Railway to Elmira.

UNITED STATES NAVAL RENDEZVOUS REOPENED.—The United States Naval Rendezvous, No. 26 Hudson-street, Jersey City, which was closed some days, was reopened for business yesterday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 11, 1864.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67	120	100 Quick. M. Co	79¼
500 U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	107	100 do......b10	79¾
2,000 do	106⅞	400 do	79
20,000 do	106⅞	900 Mar. Min. Co	46
225,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109⅝	200 L. & Sus. Coal	15
40,000 do	109⅝	20 Ash. Coal Co	20
150,000 do	109¾	25 Metrop. Gas	126½
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	116¾	250 N. Y. Cen. R	131½
		500 Erie Railway	113⅛
6,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April	108	100 do......b3	113¾
		50 do......b30	113⅝
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94¾	200 do......b10	113⅛
100,000 do	95	100 Alt. & T. H. R. b15	64
1,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	55½	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	78
25,000 Mo. State 6s	68	100 Hud. Riv. R	134⅝
3,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	73¾	100 do......s30	134¾
		600 do	134¾
50,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51½	100 do......s30	134¾
20,000 do......b30	52	100 do	134⅞
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	117	100 do......b10	135
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	200 do......b30	135⅞
3,000 Erie 3d M. B.	131½	1000 Reading R	136⅜
3,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	140	100 do	136⅝
		500 M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅛
12,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	135	50 do	92⅛
		5 Panama R	297
10,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex	102½	105 Ill. Cen. Full S.	130
2,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st.	118	300 Ill. Cen. Scrip	129¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	114½	300 do	129⅞
15,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	69	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	113⅝
5,000 Mar. & Cin. 1st M	103	400 do	113⅝
5,000 Amer. Gold	254⅝	200 Chi. & N. W.	57⅛
10,000 do......s60	250	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅝
60 Del. & H. C. Co.	209⅜	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	132
32 do	210	100 P., F. W. & C.	116
150 Cum. Coal Pref.	61¼	100 do......b10	116¼
300 do	61⅛	200 do......b3	116⅛
100 Chic. & R. I. R.	114⅝	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	70
13 M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	93		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	106⅜	200 Hud. River R.	134⅜
60,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.. C.	109⅝	200 Reading R.	136⅜
3,000 do	109¼	500 do......b30	137
4,300 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl.	107⅜	200 do	136⅜
		200 do......s60	136⅜
37,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	11 Mich. Cen. R.	140
15,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅜
400 Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	184⅜	100 do......b15	92⅜
300 Quick. Min. Co.	79⅛	100 do	92⅛
300 do	79⅜	50 Ill. C. R. Scrip	129⅜
100 do	79⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.	113⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	61⅜	300 Chi. & N. W.	57⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅜	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	114
100 do	131⅛	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	116
400 Erie Railway	113	100 do......b10	116⅛
50 Erie R. Pref.	110⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	51⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅜
10,000 do......s3	51⅜	400 do......b3	92⅜
200 Erie Railway	112⅞	100 do......c	92⅜
200 do......c	112⅞	500 do	92⅜
200 do......s3	112⅞	100 do......s30	92⅛
200 do......b3	113	500 Cleve. & Pitts. b3	113⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R.	134⅜	100 do......b5	113⅜
200 do......c	134⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜
200 do......b3	134⅜	200 Cum. Coal Co. s3	61
100 Reading R......s3	136⅜	200 do......s3	61⅛
200 do	136⅜	300 Mariposa M. Co. s3	45⅜
200 Chi. & R. Isl......c	114⅜	100 do	45⅜
200 do......b5	114⅛	200 do......b10	45⅜
100 do......s3	114⅛	200 do......b3	45
100 P., F. W. & C. b3	116		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51	150 Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜
10,000 do	51⅛	100 do......b3	129⅜
100 Erie Railway......b2	112⅞	100 do	129⅜
200 do......b3	112⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅜
100 do......b5	112⅞	200 do......b3	113⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R. b3	134	200 Chi. & R. I. R. s3	113⅜
100 do......b10	134⅜	200 do	113⅜
200 M. S. & N. I.	92⅛	300 do	113⅜
200 do......b3	92⅛	100 do......b10	113⅛
100 do......s3	92⅛	300 do......s3	113⅜
400 do......b3	92⅛	200 C. & N. W. Pref. b3	91
500 do......s3	92	100 do	91
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	60⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	116⅜
100 Quicksilv. Min. b10	80	100 do	116⅜

THURSDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The following are the details of the weekly schedule of the Public Debt to Tuesday last, to 9th inst., the totals of which we had by telegraph in our last paper:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 9, 1864.

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 2.
Six per cents, 1867–'8	$18,323,592	$18,323,592
Five per cents, 1871–'74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1881	167,684,000	163,567,450
7-30's, convertible into 1881	82,484,900	86,601,450
5-20 years' 6 per cents	510,756,900	510,756,900
10-40 years 5 per cents	75,290,800	74,788,400
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,016,000
Total Gold-bearing	$884,634,192	$884,127,792
Deposits at 6 per cent	54,062,509	56,067,169
Treasury Certificates, 6s	180,691,000	175,138,000
One-year 5 per cents	44,520,000	45,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	16,480,000	16,480,000
Two-year coupon 5s	80,933,602	80,933,602
Three-year 6s, compound	38,400,000	32,883,760
New 7-30 per cents	9,854,450	4,875,650
Total Currency interest	$424,941,562	$411,413,181
Greenbacks	433,160,569	433,160,563
Fractional Notes	23,546,594	23,414,420
Due Creditors ... $79,722,000 — Less on hand ... 13,623,252	—66,009,748	76,003,023
Old Debt, interest ceased	367,170,000	367,170
Total free of interest	$523,174,082	$531,951,196
Total of all Debt	$1,832,649,835	$1,827,492,170
Increase in seven days		$5,159,665

Some further European orders for United States Stocks were received this forenoon through the *Persia's* mail, a liberal share of them on English account, and the remainder as usual for the Continent. The 5-20's and 6's of 1881 sold largely at the Stock Board and on the Street at a fractional advance on Wednesday's sales. The Railway Shares were in fair speculative request, though the extreme heat of the weather and the large number of absentees from the Street to the country operate against anything like an active market. Hudson River shares were an exception to the general tameness, and advanced to 135 ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour on Wednesday. The excessive heat of the weather made a dull market in the Afternoon, and prices were weaker than in the morning. Hudson River fell back to 134 ℔ cent.

	Wednes.	Thurs.		Wednes.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106⅜	106⅜	Mich. Central	139½	139
U. S. 5-20's	109⅝	109⅝	Mich. Southern	92⅛	92
N. Y. Central	131⅜	131	Illinois Cen	129⅜	129¼
Erie	113	112¾	Pittsburgh	113⅜	113⅜
Erie Preferred	110⅜	110⅛	Fort Wayne	116	115¼
Hudson	134⅝	134	Rock Island	114½	113⅜
Canton	37	36½	Reading	136⅜	136⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅞	95	Quicksilver	79⅜	79⅜
Toledo	133	132⅜	Cum'land Coal.	61	61⅛
Northwest	57⅜	57	Mariposa	46⅜	44⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	51⅜	51¼	N. West Pref.	91⅜	91

The price of Gold was a fraction higher in the forenoon than yesterday, with less excitement than usual in the Gold Room. Exchange on London, Gold Rates, 107½@108½ ℔ cent. The Customs rates are very irregular, on account of the free offering of Bills drawn against Produce and United States Stocks. The business for Saturday's mail will be mostly done to-morrow. The Currency demand for Gold has somewhat increased this week. About the close of 'Change hours Gold was advanced to 156½ ℔ cent., on rumored military news of an adverse nature.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Bank of N. America	100
Mechanics'	110	Irving	100
America	130	Metropolitan	115½
Tradesmen's	113	Corn Exchange	103
State of New-York	106	Continental	101
Commerce	106	Import. & Traders'	100
Ocean	92	Park	138
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	111
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	110	Chi. & N. W. Exten.	103½
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript.	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	125	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102
N. Y. Cen., convt. '76	130	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Erie 1sts, '68	116½	Tol. & Wab. Int Bnds	95
Erie 2ds, '79	129¾	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	117
Erie 3ds, '83	131½	Gal. & Chi. extended	123
Erie 4ths, '80	121	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	112
Erie 5ths, '88	118	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	114	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	114
Mich. C. '69 & '73	132	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128½
Mich. C. new. 1sts, '83	139	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118
Chi. B. & Quincy	135	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Mich. S. 2ds	105	Chi. & Pitts. 2ds	112
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116	Chi. & Pitts. 3ds	109
Ill. Cen. '75	114½	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	69
Ill. Cen., 2d Pref.	93	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	114½
Ill. Cen. 2d Income	85	Atlantic & G. W.	99

The Erie Board of Direction have made Mr. SAMUEL MARSH, the President of the Company, in place of the late NATHANIEL MARSH, and Mr. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Vice-President, in place of Mr. SAMUEL MARSH, advanced to the head of the Company. Both gentlemen were members of the Executive Committee under the late administration, and are believed, from their experience, to be thoroughly advised in regard to the material and financial interests of the Road.

The decease of Mr. JAMES MCCALL, an old and much esteemed merchant of this City and the first President of the Metropolitan Bank, is announced in the afternoon papers.

The Fourth National Bank of this City yesterday subscribed $200,000 to the new 7-30 ℔ cents., on their own account, and to-day sent forward $212,300, subscriptions on account of other parties.

The following unique description of the financial and military situation, appears under the head of Exchange in one of the commercial circulars transmitted from this market to England by the *Scotia's* mail of yesterday:

"For the past month exports from this port, including Gold and Government Bonds, are estimated at fully fifty millions in currency. *Though some bankers are issuing their paper and putting it on the market at pretty full rates of discount, in order to avoid selling Sterling*, still the market is glutted with bills, and prices are very irregular. Repeated efforts have been made to bolster up the Gold market, but with very little success. The so-called 'invasion of Pennsylvania' is the alarm at present sounded by the speculators, but the people generally seem to have a queer notion *that this invasion is only a part of that elaborate system of sensation, or military and newspaper pyrotechnics* which the Confederates get up at regular intervals, without regard to expense or risk, in order to keep up the interest and attract the attention of admiring Europe, but which in reality have no more influence on the great contest itself than an explosion of Chinese fire-crackers. As I write, Gold is quoted at 255; Bills irregular and nominal at 275@276 for Bankers'."

An advertisement appears in another place of the Bounty 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, to the amount of $250,000, of Richmond County, (Staten Island,) N. Y., to be awarded on the 27th inst. to the highest bidder.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,634,744 60, including for Customs $227,000; total payments, $4,677,002 41; total balance, $17,835,139 38; Seven-thirties, $170.000.

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company for

July ult. were	$486,150
July, 1863	350,753
Increase, 38¾ ℔ cent.	$135,397
Earnings from January to July, inclusive, were	$3,457,910 34
Last year	2,802,592 30
Increase, 23½ ℔ cent.	$655,318 04

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 7,620 bbls. Flour, 40,540 bushels Wheat, 46,350 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Rye, 33,512 bushels Oats, 581 pkgs. Provisions, and 225 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former (nominal) quotations.

COTTON—Is inactive and drooping; Middlings $1 73@$1 75 ℔ ℔. The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Economist*, writing under date of July 29, says: "Cotton has been in fair average demand throughout the week, but the tone of the market has been dull. The rising aspect of the money market, (the bank rate having been raised to 7 ℔ cent.,) and a considerable increase of imports have tended to check speculation, and holders have offered their stocks freely. The sales prove about 8,000 bales less than the daily estimates. American descriptions, of which the import is this week considerable, are more freely offered, and have given way but ¼d. ℔ ℔. Sea Islands have been in moderate demand, but prices close firmly. Brazils have been offered sparingly, and with a full average demand for the trade, and exporters have advanced ⅛d.@¼d., ℔ ℔, for Pernams and Maranhams, but Maceios have varied little. Egyptians have been in moderate request; qualities below fair are abundant, and prices ¼d.@½d. in favor of buyers, while the better kinds fully maintain previous rates."

Imports, Exports, Consumption, &c., 1864.

Descriptions.	Imp'ts from Jan. 1 to July 29. 1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.	Exp'ts from Jan. 1 to July 29. 1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.
American	46,868	127,197	29,275	30,710
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	276,539	411,298	36,366	51,326
East India and China	494,007	760,912	198,309	243,715
Total	817,415	1,299,207	273,950	325,751

Stock, July 29. 1863. Sales.	1864. Bales.	Consumption from Jan. 1 to July 29. 1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.
256,300	237,870	687,090	999,810

The above figures show an increase of import compared with the same date last year of	481,320
An inc. of quantity taken for consumption of	336,390
A decrease of stock	18,430
An increase of speculation	75,720

Stock of Cotton at corresponding periods.

	Bales.		Bales.
1862	161,220	1857	498,500
1861	1,018,910	1856	784,150
1860	1,282,810	1855	653,190
1859	675,400	1854	931,490
1858	670,070	1853	862,970

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, yet prices of desirable lots have not varied materially. Sales since our last amount to 14,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State $9 60@$10 30, chiefly at $9 75@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10@$10 60.

Superfine State and Western, ℔ bbl.	$9 00	@$9 40
Extra State	9 60	@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 00	@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65	@13 00
Extra Gennesee	10 40	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 75	@15 00

Southern Flour continues inactive, yet steady; sales since our last 1,470 bbls., at $10 35@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 20@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet at uniform rates; sales 480 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 40@$8 45 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at steady prices for prime lots. Sales have been made since our last of 143,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 51; Amber Western at $2 48@$2 53; Red Western at $2 35@$2 47; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 35@$2 38; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 36; Chicago Spring at $2 12@$2 33; New Red State at $2 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request and firmer; sales since our last, 104,000 bushels at $1 52½@$1 54 for mixed Western ℔ bush. Rye continues quite dull and nominal at $1 95@$2 ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand at easier prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@98c.; Western at 98c.@99c., and State at 98c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, at 18c.@30c. for good to prime, and 31c.@33c. for very choice ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 65 ℔ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ℔ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Continue in very moderate demand generally, at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Linseed at $1 72@$1 76; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 52c.@53c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@89c., free, and 84½c.@85½c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, to-day, partly on speculation, at firmer prices, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 5,800 bbls., at $37 50@$38 25 for New Mess; $36@$36 50 for Old Mess; $35 50@$36 50 for Prime Mess; $35 for thin Mess, and $34@$34 50 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 21c.@25c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔.; sales of 450 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and unsettled. Lard is in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 2,600 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@22½c., the latter an extreme, ℔ ℔. Beef is in request at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$21 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35; India Mess, $42@$43 ℔ tierce. Sales of 325 tierces. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 42c.@44c. for poor to prime, and 48c.@50c. for choice to fancy State, and 35c.@45c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 18c.@26½c. ℔ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, review thus: "Since our last report fine showers of rain have fallen throughout the country, the pastures are revived, and the prospect is favorable for the finest feed, and the largest make of Butter in September and October, that we have had for some years. The receipts of Butter have continued light, as is usual in August, and the volume of trade is necessarily small. The market is very firm, and a considerable advance over our last week's quotations, and a strong speculative feeling has been developed, based on the prospective short make of Butter and a heavy export demand. We note that a large portion of the dairies of Butter throughout the State have been contracted for future delivery, at 50c. ℔ ℔. for fine firkins, and that the dairymen not contracting are holding for still higher rates. The result of all this is a problem to be solved, and opinions are valueless. Some lots of Butter have been taken for the English market, but most shippers are deterred from operating from fear of injury to the goods by hot weather, and consequent loss. The several English markets are, however, short of stock, and the prospect is fair for a good healthy trade, provided prices in this country are not run so high as to prevent consumption by the masses in England. Advices by telegraph, July 24, from California, state that owing to heavy arrivals of Isthmus Butter, the market had suffered a decline, prices being, in gold, 22c.@27c., as the extreme. But still later advices report a firmer feeling, with upward tendency. Fresh pail Butter has been advanced to 55c. ℔ ℔., with active trade until the close of the week, when heavy arrivals have caused a dull market, with downward tendency. The market closes tamely at our quotations:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—℔ ℔.	50	@55
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—℔ ℔.	50	@55
State—firkins—Yellow—℔ ℔.	48	@50
State—half-firkin tubs—℔ ℔.	48	@50
State—Welch tubs—℔ ℔.	45	@48
Western firkins—Yellow—℔ ℔.	42	@45
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins	45	@48
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half-tubs	—	@—
State firkins—Light colored	42	@45
Western firkins—Light colored	40	@42
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	36	@38

The market for Cheese has been quiet during the week, which is owing to the fluctuations in gold and sterling exchange, and has prevented shippers from filling their orders. The reports from England are favorable for really good to fine quality of stock, and a heavy trade will result. Inferior and low grades of Cheese are difficult to sell, even at low rates. The market closes quietly, but with great firmness. Our quotations are unchanged:

State Dairies, factory made, fine	24@25½
State Dairies, factory made, fair to good	23@24
State Dairies, extra quality	22@23
State Dairies, fair to good	18@21
Western Reserve, good to prime	16@20
English Dairy—Eastern	19@21
English Dairy—Western	18@20
Pineapple	18@21
Orange County, flat skimmed	10@17

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at former prices. Sales since our last, 1,274 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19½c.@22½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 22c.@28½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 185,000 ℔s. inferior to choice at 18½c.@19½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $1 73½@$1 75 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The day's engagements included for Liverpool, 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d.; 45,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.@7½d., in bulk and bags; 150 bales Hemp at 20s.; 40 tons Tallow at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 300 bxs. Bacon at 32s. 6d., and 500 bxs. Cheese at 50s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d. For Glasgow, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d.@7¾d.; 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. For Marseilles, a French bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum (reported) at 7s. 2d.

Movements of European Steamers.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Bremen and the German States, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. JULIUS WOLFF, SPANISH INTERPRETER and Commissionaire, will hear of something to his advantage by calling upon W. W., No. 490 Broadway, without delay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as housekeeper; would take the general supervision of a household, and also the care and instruction of children, for which education renders her competent. No objection to the country. Address W. W. D., Post-office, Box No. 251 Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to take charge of the linen, &c., of a hotel, by an English woman, who has had very large experience in such positions in England, India and this country, and who can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, with excellent City reference, a situation in City or country; will travel with a lady; is kind to children; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and laundress; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, are immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, male help.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND business capacity, who has traveled a great deal, speaking five languages, writing four thoroughly, a good penman, quick and correct in figures, offers his services as agent, supercargo, secretary or book-keeper for Mexico or any port of the West Indies and South America.

Liberal salary expected.

For an interview and further explanation address, with two days' notice, stating time and place, to M. F., care of Mr. Frossard, No. 187 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUGGIST OF over 18 years' experience in the business, a permanent situation in an established retail drug-store; will make himself useful for the interest of his employer; is strictly temperate; undoubted references given. Address a note to DRUGGIST, immediately, No. 165 West 10th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED coachman, or to take care of fast horses by a middle-aged Protestant; first-class reference given. Can be seen at No. 132 West 28th-st., in the rear, front room, or address THOMAS.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SALESMAN IN A stationery store down town. A young man acquainted with the business, and who can come well recommended, may obtain a permanent place. Address SHERMAN, Post-office, stating the experience, references and salary expected.

WANTED—A PERSON COMPETENT TO DIScharge the duties of Surgeon's steward on board the United States steamer SAUGUS, on James River, Virginia. Pay $25 per month. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 80 Wall-st., third floor.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARdener, to go a short distance in the country, Protestant preferred, an active, sober man; one who is willing to make himself generally useful can call on O. W. B., No. 135 Duane-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS VEGetable gardening, who can milk and do general farm work, to go a short distance from the City. Apply to JOHN COX, No. 362 Bowery.

WANTED—A BOY, IN THE AMERICAN DRY goods commission business. None but a well-educated and intelligent boy, about 16 years of age, need apply, at No. 7 Cottage-place.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY OFFICE BOY, about 14 years old, to run errands, sweep office, light fires and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 813 Broadway, second floor.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL S. STEVENS HAS BEEN appointed agent of the New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston for the City of New-York. The office of the agency will be as heretofore at No. 110 Broadway. BENJ. F. STEVENS, Vice-President.
AUG. 11, 1864.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.

B. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 350 BROADWAY

Have received a complete assortment of the following articles:

WHITE GOODS,

LINEN GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

DOMESTIC HOSIERY,

FOREIGN HOSIERY,

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A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupy a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
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PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
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SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Gooods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 44TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

The proprietors would beg leave to inform the public that their sale stables are now fully completed for the reception of horses, carriages, harness, &c., intended for public sale by auction, and they assure their patrons that their interests will be faithfully protected and returns made promptly.

They purpose holding sales by public auction on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

They hope to receive the patronage of the business and sporting community, and will always endeavor to merit their continued confidence and commands. Their facilities for the exhibition of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., cannot be excelled in this country. They have accommodation for 75 horses, with hostlers fully acquainted with their duties, together with carriage show-rooms capable of exhibiting over 100 vehicles.

Horses, carriages, or harness intended for Wednesday's sales, should be sent in on the Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturday's sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale days, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday.

N. B.—Grooms will be in attendance at any railway depot or steamboat landing in New-York, on receiving instructions by post or telegraph that horses or carriages will arrive by either conveyance.

The public are respectfully invited to inspect the arrangements. R. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors,
5th-av. and 44th-st.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
Phætons, tumble-seat Rockaways, depot wagons, with and without tops, new and second-hand shifting-top buggies, light road wagons, harness, &c.
By HARRY G. COOKE,
No. 16 Dey-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 18, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BAY carriage horses, young, sound and kind in all harness; also, a coach, rockaway, wagon, harnesses, blankets, &c. Can be seen at the residence of the late Mrs. ISABELLA WEYMAN, Bloomingdale Road and 92d-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—RORY O'MORE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The official dispatches of the Secretary of War announce that the capture of Mobile is reported by rebel deserters. While implicit reliance is not to be placed in this report, there is nothing improbable in it. It is well known that an opening large enough for the passage of blockade-runners was left in the harbor obstructions placed below Mobile, and it is not at all unlikely that Admiral FARRAGUT, who always goes in to win, and who was probably thoroughly posted in respect to its position, after destroying the rebel fleet, immediately forced his way through to the city, and brought it under the domination of his guns. The official report of the gallant Admiral, which is now expected every hour, will clear up all suspense.

The latest intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN informs us that all the Georgia militia is now in his front, under Gen. HOOD.

At latest advices the situation before Petersburgh remained unchanged. The interest, so far as active military operations go, now centres in the force under Gen. SHERMAN, whose brilliantly inaugurated campaign goes on most encouragingly.

We receive from Nashville the details of Gen. STONEMAN'S raid.

There is nothing from the Middle Division.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Street-Cleaning Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, held a meeting at the Mayor's Office yesterday, when they discussed Mr. D. D. BADGER'S proposal to clean the streets for $300,000 per year, providing he can have free use of the Croton water, free dumping grounds, and also have the manure. The Comptroller and City Inspector said the proviso debarred the commission from contracting with Mr. BADGER, because the special privileges would make an addition to the compensation, and, therefore, make it exceed the limit fixed by the Legislature. The City Inspector added that the use of the Croton could not be guaranteed by the commission, for he himself was not allowed to use it now, even in Broadway. The Mayor was in favor of entertaining Mr. BADGER'S proposal, believing that the street manure properly belonged to the contractor who gathered it up, and that the expense limited by the Legislature relates only to moneyed compensation. The Commission unanimously agreed that it would be fruitless to invite proposals again on the specifications which have twice failed to induce a bid of $300,000 or less per year for a five years' contract. The Commission then adjourned.

The new Tax Commissioners have appointed MORGAN L. HARRIS and DANIEL E. DELAVAN Assessors *vice* Messrs. OAKLEY and DOOLEY; Mr. JONES remains. The Board of Assessors comprises three members, holding office for five years. Their duty is to make assessments in matters of street improvements, sewering, paving, &c.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday.

The Portland *Argus* says: "Collector WASHBURNE, during his remarks at the meeting of the merchants at the Exchange on Saturday, stated that he understood it was the intention of the Government to make this city a fortress. It was for that purpose that work was suspended upon Fort Preble. The work would be finished eventually, but upon different plans, making it smaller. Mr. WASHBURNE also said he understood that there were to be some five or six more forts or fortifications constructed, rendering the city impregnable, both landward and seaward. We learn that important changes will be made upon Fort Scammel, and Fort Georges will be altered slightly. The reason of all this is perhaps owing to the fact that there is a new man at the head of the engineer department."

The people of Colorado will vote in a few days upon the question of accepting a State Government, in pursuance of the enabling act passed by Congress at its last session. A letter from the Territory intimates that the constitution will be rejected by a large majority. The population of Colorado is estimated at 25,000. The vote cast at the last general election was 6,700. The aggregate cast for members of the Constitutional Convention was less than 800. It is declared that two thousand votes cannot be obtained for a State Government. The matter, however, will soon be decided.

The details of the progress made by Gen. SULLY'S expedition to July 11, have been received at St. Paul. At that time the main body of the troops were near Fort Rice, Dacotah. The expedition reached the mouth of Long Lake Creek on the 8th, and part of the First Brigade was crossed to the west side of the Missouri on the 9th; the remainder was crossed over on the next day. The Second Brigade, or Minnesota Division, under Col. THOMAS, was then on the opposite or eastern bank, but was preparing to cross.

Three substitute brokers recently kidnapped three boys from Brandon, Vt., the oldest of whom was only 16, and took them to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where two of them were sold as substitutes, being induced to swear that they were from Canada, and were 18 years of age. The third boy, whose name is OLLERY C. WHEELER, and whose father is a wealthy and well-known citizen of Brandon, refused to perjure himself, and stoutly refused to enlist. He was then brought to Troy, kept three days a prisoner under the influence of liquor, and sold as a substitute. The boys' parents have taken means to recover them.

Mr. ORSON C. CONE, editor of the Somerset *Messenger*, who was brought before U. S. Commissioner WHITEHEAD, at Newark, Wednesday afternoon, was arrested for violating the 25th section of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, by republishing from the Newark *Evening Journal* the article which caused the arrest of Mr. FULLER, and another from the Monmouth *Democrat*, similar in character. Gen. RUNYON appeared for the defendant, and moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the articles complained of were only extracts from other papers. Mr. KEASBEY, District-Attorney, replied, showing that the editor indorsed them by the publication of the article above quoted; and he was finally held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

It has been intimated that Gen. SHERIDAN is only a cavalry officer, and as such not accustomed to command a column of all arms in the field. This impression has arisen probably from the position he has been holding in the Army of the Potomac. But at the West Gen. SHERIDAN had charge of a corps, and proved himself a most efficient leader in every respect.

Says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*: Rebel prisoners, recently captured, report that Maj. BARRY, formerly agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Moundsville, and well known in this city, died in Richmond, not long ago, of dropsy. It will be recollected that Maj. BARRY was compelled to leave Moundsville on account of his secession proclivities.

The Philadelphia Union League has already raised and fully equipped and sent into the field *five full regiments* of volunteers. The fifth has just started. The fourth has been in all the battles with GRANT'S army from Spottsylvania onward. The Military Committee are at work and have a liberal fund to go on with in forming a sixth regiment.

The Pacific and Washington Mills of Lawrence, at their last payment, considerably increased the wages of their employes, whose remuneration is now nearly 75 per cent. higher than it was two years ago. All the manufacturing establishments in Lawrence are said to be paying nearly the same rate.

The fish in Little River, Conn., were poisoned the other day with sulphuric acid, from a factory at Hartford. There had been a total stoppage of water near the factory for 24 hours, and the poison as soon as the water was "let of" by the heavy rains entered the river below in large doses.

An indictment found two years ago against Gen. LEWIS S. PARTRIDGE, late United States Marshal of Vermont, on the charge of hindering, by force, the execution of the United States law for calling out the national forces, was recently tried in Windsor, Vt. No evidence of overt acts was produced, and a verdict was found of not guilty.

Many citizens of New-Hampshire have put substitutes in the navy, expecting to receive back a State bounty. At present, no such bounty is offered, but the Legislature of that State will be urged to make provisions for such a premium.

More than one hundred steam fire-engines, including two for London and one for Russia, have been built by the Amoskeag Company of Manchester, New-Hampshire.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* is informed that there is in Ulster County, within six miles of that town, not less than a thousand acres of peat beds of the best quality, and from sixteen to twenty feet deep.

The funeral of Gen. STEDMAN will take place in New-London, where his mother is now living, at 1 P. M. Saturday.

The terrible accident at Niagara turns out, after all, to have been a hoax—and not a very successful one, in a pecuniary sense.

The subscriptions yesterday to the 7.30 loan amounted to about half a million of dollars.

The excessive heat of the weather made a dull Stock Market yesterday, so far as the Railway speculation was concerned. The active demand for Government Stocks continued. Gold rose 1½ ₱ cent., late in the day, on adverse military rumors.

Breadstuffs were in moderate demand, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were steady, Corn was firmer, and Oats were cheaper. Provisions, Sugar, Tallow, Whisky and Petroleum attracted more attention. Cotton was heavy and drooping. The Freight market was somewhat depressed. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The United States Abroad—The Closing Discussions in the British Parliament.

If the legislation of the British Parliament concerned us as much as do its debates, we might have the satisfaction of finding that our affairs could be managed for us by a foreign legislative body quite as well as by a Congress at home. We do not, it will be seen, come in for any unnecessary mention in the prorogation speech from the Throne; but it is satisfactory to find that the Queen, having first announced her friendly relations with the Emperor of China, declares her firm purpose to maintain a strict neutrality between the belligerents in this country. This, taken by itself, must be held to be pleasing intelligence, and we do not know that it is rendered less so by the discussions relating to this country, and to the American Continent generally, which immediately preceded it. We give prominence to two of these discussions in our news columns to-day; one brought up by an easy-tempered Catholic member of the House, Lord EDWARD HOWARD, bearing upon subsidized emigration to the United States, and the other by Mr. KINGLAKE, on the subject of the recognition of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN as Emperor of Mexico.

The significance of the speeches evoked by Lord E. HOWARD'S motion, (which was simply for the production of papers,) is, that neither the mover nor the speakers who followed him, (including even the notable LINDSAY,) were able to specify a single case in which emigrants had been tampered with on British territory by recruiting agents from the United States—although the ultimate object of the motion itself was to invite the action of the Government in the premises. Lord E. HOWARD presented a variety of facts—for such we are bound to regard them—tending to show that there is a vast emigration of an unusual kind going on from the North-of-England factory districts—unusual in this, that the emigrants are mysteriously supplied with money; unusual still more, from the fact that married men in large numbers—700 having gone from one section within a few weeks—are found deserting their wives and families, with no purpose of sending them relief or helping them to follow. Such an unprecedented condition of things can only be referable, it is conjectured, to the liberal use of the United States currency in the hands of recruiting agents. But the trouble is to find out how the money is distributed. In one or more instances it has been found, it seems, that the emigrant received the wages of his covenant on board the ship which was to convey him to this country, so that there was really no actual violation of the municipal law of England that could be proven.

This business, moreover, of making advances, on board ship, to recruits, or to emigrants intended for recruits, is, it seems, one of a regularly established character. The Atlantic steamships, it appears, are thronged with agents, who have no end of money at their command, and who employ, in addition to money, every sort of blandishment to gain the confidence of their victims, and having got them thoroughly in their power by the time they reach New-York, drug them, hand them over to some recruiting patrol, have them sworn into the service of the United States at once, and made, as Lord HOWARD says, food for powder. His Lordship, however, refrains from charging the American Government with knowledge of, and connivance at, this business. And he takes occasion to compliment Gen. DIX for having interfered to check the system in cases that came under his official knowledge.

A similar absence of direct crimination marks the reply made on the part of the Government by Mr. LAYARD; and from the admissions contained in the Under Secretary's speech, we are led to infer that in the specific cases where Lord LYONS has deemed it necessary to offer remonstrance, it was found that the emigrants themselves were to blame for any troubles they got into by the inveiglement of recruiting agents. In other words, we presume, it has been found that they clutched the money proffered them without the slightest regard to the engagement its acceptance bound them to, and trusted, no doubt, to accident, to the facilities for desertion, or to the interference of their Government, to save them from the service they had agreed to enter.

It is surely not uncharitable to look for these and similar motives underneath the behavior of such men, at least, as the seven hundred, whose heartless desertion of their wives and families Lord EDWARD HOWARD so pathetically pictures. Without going deeply into the moralities of factory life in Lancashire, we apprehend it is not unfair to conclude that there are seven hundred many times told, on whom the notion of moral duty sits lightly enough to make them ready speculators in any enterprise that offers them immediate sensual gratification—that releases them from home restraints, and that furnishes them with a chance of clutching the recruiting bounty, along with sundry contingent chances of escaping the labor, the risks and the responsibilities of the recruit himself.

Not the least singular feature in the discussion will be found to be the testimony of Sir ROBERT PEEL, to the effect that the secret recruiting business in Ireland is at a discount. This change, of which the Irish Secretary makes gratifying mention, is attributed in part to the continued rise in the price of gold, to the promulgation of healthy information as to the risks of soldier-life in America, and above all, to a timely remonstrance on the subject addressed to the entire people by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Indeed, the whole question is brought to an admirable solution by Mr. LAYARD and those who spoke on the occasion, when they urge the circulation of cheap Anti-American literature among the masses. Tracts on political economy, with special reference to legal-tender notes and a specie basis; pamphlets on swamp fevers and dumb agues; statistics on army mortality and the average of human life under peculiar social conditions, are to be freely distributed, and will, no doubt, have their influence, especially upon that large class which may heretofore have been denied the privilege of learning to read.

An agreeable diversion from the grievances of these emigrants, may be found by turning to the parliamentary conversation which ensued upon Mr. KINGLAKE'S questioning of ministers relating to Mexico. It would appear that the Under-Secretary of State (Mr. LAYARD) failed to give an answer satisfactory even to his own chief, as to the hopes of recognition held out to MAXIMILIAN. And the exceedingly cautious and diplomatic speech with which Lord PALMERSTON supplemented Mr. LAYARD'S reply, is a subject worth attention. The First Minister, it seems, is not yet assured that an Imperial Government has been formed in Mexico. Till he is, he cannot promise recognition.

The Rhapsodists on Finance.

There is a class of journalists among us who consider it essential to their standing as loyal supporters of the Government to assail private capitalists and banking associations that fail, as is alleged, to come up to the mark in the matter of investing in Government stocks. "In this city," says one of these ardent theorists, "there is a large class of financiers whose patriotism commenced and ended with lending the Treasury fifty millions of dollars." What class other than the public and private bankers of New-York can be thus indicated we are at a loss to know. And the charge so applied is sufficiently absurd on its face to need no refutation. But it is not with the mere incorrectness of the statement that we care to trouble ourselves. It is rather the singular confusion of ideas that underlies this rhapsodizing method of dealing with the stern, unbending laws which regulate financial science.

Probably ninety out of a hundred of the "financiers" thus charged with unpatriotic conduct, are men acting as capitalists, almost solely in a fiduciary character, holding in their hands a vast accumulation of trusts, and bound under the severest civil and social penalties to husband what is intrusted to them with the most scrupulous care. A large proportion of the capital subject to their control represents the property of minors, of widows, or of persons suffering under infirmities which compel them to depend on others for the investment of their means. Thousands of the individual accounts thus opened are for deposits which, taken separately, appear of insignificant amount. But such as they are, they probably represent, in half the cases, the main or sole dependence of a family, or some one or more helpless members thereof. The fiduciary relation, then, of the banker to his client becomes paramount to every other relation he sustains as a financier. His business is not to consider what enterprise can be forwarded by this loan, or even what great public end may be subserved by that other. He has to scan a proposed investment with the same rigid, inflexible, stern judgment, whether the proposer is Secretary of the Treasury for the United States, or financial agent for the Pacha of Egypt. To the extent he may fail herein, the financial trustee becomes unfaithful to his trust, strikes a blow at the very basis of all credit in the community, degrades his calling as a business man, and sacrifices his honor as a citizen.

The point may be sufficiently elaborated in a single illustration. Suppose that the rhapsodists' advice were followed to the letter; that without rigidly scrutinizing the mode, and form, and legalization of a public loan, capitalists generally were to fill up without question or hesitancy, each successive call of the Treasury; suppose that this had been done during the whole of the late Secretary's term, what incentive would there have been for a Congress altogether unused to the fearful financial exigences of the time, to provide any sound system of taxation—to make any provision, in short, sufficient to give real value to the national paper issues? The simple impossibility of continuing to borrow without instituting, *pari passu*, some feasible means of providing for the accruing liabilities by means of public taxes, instead of being an unmitigated evil, has gone a far way to check an unsound and ruinous system of borrowing. To this end every prudent banker has contributed who, keeping his fiduciary obligations honestly before him, has made his duty as a business man square with his loyalty as a citizen.

The Campaign.

What next? is now the question on everybody's lips as regards the war. What great operation shall we see inaugurated? What fortune shall next befall our arms?

The situation, in some respects, is simple; in others, complex. It is simpler than ever before as regards the fundamental character and object of the great campaigns in which our armies are engaged. The great army East and the great army West are each engaged in an operation which partakes of the character of a siege. We have the siege of Petersburgh and we have the siege of Atlanta—though in neither case is there an investment of the point of assault. The work before Gen. GRANT and that before Gen. SHERMAN are very much alike, and each has reached essentially the same stage in its progress. The problem to be solved in Virginia has been characterized by an English military writer as one of the hardest in war, viz.: "how to capture a city, not a fortification in the ordinary sense of the term, which can be invested, but the centre of an intrenched camp, occupied by an army of one hundred thousand men;" and the problem to be solved in Georgia is of the same kind, though the army in the "intrenched camp" at Atlanta doubtless numbers much less than a hundred thousand. Nothing (we quote again from the same writer) "can exceed the strength of LEE'S position, which is that of a General who has fallen back upon his base, to which the whole South is more or less open for the purpose of supplies in men, provisions, ammunition, hospital stores, clothing and the various requirements of an army;" and the same description will apply to the position of Gen. HOOD, which, notwithstanding our raids, is still "more or less open" for the purpose of military supplies. Operations against intrenched positions such as these are, with defensive armies such as they hold, must necessarily consume considerable time. They can be held by the enemy with forces much less than those acting against them; and while the necessarily slow process of reduction is in progress, the enemy can easily find opportunity to engage in *sorties* such as those which HOOD has thrice tried at Atlanta, or in expeditions such as those into Maryland and Pennsylvania, which have been undertaken by LEE.

But while slow in reaching an issue, such operations are very likely to be ultimately successful. All that the aggressive force has to do, as we are now planted, is to maintain his strength and to act vigorously and continually upon the enemy's communications. It is true this is by no means the only expedient; but, even alone, it promises final success. SHERMAN is keeping it up very actively, and GRANT also did so for a time, and until his attention was temporarily diverted from it by the rebel raid northward, and by the attempt to pierce their lines by the mining operations in BURNSIDE'S front.

The rebels having concentrated nearly their entire available force in these two intrenched camps, a success of our arms, at either or both of them, would have an immense effect on the Confederacy. Let the country, therefore, be patient while these great works are in progress, and not exhibit that censoriousness or captious criticism, which is at once short-sighted and unjust.

Of the military operations lesser than these in progress, we have at this moment three. We have the movement under SHERIDAN against the rebels on the Upper Potomac; we have Admiral FARRAGUT'S movement against Mobile; and we have the new expedition from Memphis, under Gen. SMITH, concerning which latter a telegram of this morning informs us that it is "well out," and that its "destination is unknown."

The rebel "raid," as it has generally been termed, north of the Potomac, has been a curious affair from its beginning. It is something like six weeks since EARLY'S column crossed the Potomac. We know that it was a formidable column; but if it had any real military object in view, its expedition has been a failure. After crossing to this side of the river, it fought the battle of the Monocacy, on the 9th of June; then pirouetted around Maryland for a while; then recrossed the river and had a fight at Martinsburgh; then sent its cavalry force back again to this side of the river, to ride around Southern Pennsylvania and burn Chambersburgh, and now, according to the latest advices, it seems to be retreating down the Shenandoah Valley. It is not improbable that there were designs connected with it, and results expected from it, much greater than these; but they were frustrated in the first instance by the promptitude of Gen. WALLACE, and, during the last week or two, have again been frustrated by the large bodies of troops which GRANT has concentrated on the upper Potomac to meet them. In view of these forces, it is most likely that the present course of EARLY is toward Richmond.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Great Conspiracy—The Civil War in Illinois—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 8.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

You will observe that another revelation has been made in the matter of the great "Northwestern conspiracy." This time the facts come in a semi-official form, being the confessions of one of the parties implicated, who has made, apparently, a "clean breast of it" and told all he knew. It appears from this that the order extends even to your City, and is more extensive than was at first supposed. Yet its main strength, even according to this testimony, is in Missouri, among the rebels and Conservatives. But you will have the document itself ere this reaches you, and can judge of the comparative importance of the revelations. We do not believe, that out of Missouri the organization has any special power for mischief. The leading Democrats here repudiate any affiliation with it; but a few of the leaders are none too good or too patriotic to be found engaged in just such plottings.

OUR CIVIL WAR.

I have not heard anything from the disturbances in Montgomery and other counties since my last. It is reported that United States Marshal PHILLIPS has effected an arrangement with the leaders of the gang, whereby they have agreed to disperse. At any rate, the civil and military authorities at Springfield do not appear to be alarmed, or have yet taken any steps to suppress the outbreak. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the affair has been exaggerated into more importance than it deserves. Yet it is doubtless true that there is disaffection and organization in several counties, and only a favorable opportunity is wanting to make trouble. The worst counties are Christian, Montgomery, Coles, Edgar, Favette, Jasper, Clark, Effingham and Moultrie. In several of these it has been found advisable to locate a strong detachment of veteran troops to keep the peace. We have been in daily expectation for the past week of hearing of a bloody collision, but it has not occurred yet, and will not but for the criminal negligence of our State officers in not promptly sending forward into the disaffected districts a force sufficiently strong to overawe and disperse the rebels.

POLITICAL.

Politics are still rather quiet with us. The Congressional nominations have nearly all been made. In the third district the veteran E. B. WASHBURNE has been renominated by acclamation. The people of his district were fully satisfied that they would be the sufferers by applying the principle of rotation. In the fourth district, the Union men have nominated Col. HARDING, of Warren County, an able and a strong man.

The Democrats held an informal State Convention at Peoria, last week, and passed a series of resolutions defining their position, preparatory, I presume, to the National Convention. JEFF. DAVIS might have written the resolutions, judging from their tone and temper. If he did not, he will rejoice with exceeding great joy, that there are men in the loyal State of Illinois who are able to give so faithful a transcript of his thoughts. The convention indorse secession, declare for repudiation and for the independence of the Confederacy!

2. That in the interpretation of the Constitution we are guided by the declarations of its founders, by the deliberations of the Federal Convention, by the resolutions of 1798 and 1799, prepared and expounded by JEFFERSON and MADISON. Guided by these lights we declare that the coercion and subjugation of sovereign States was never contemplated as possible or authorized by the Constitution, but was pronounced by its makers an act of suicidal folly. But whatever may be the theory of Constitutional power, war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proved a failure and a delusion, and if the people of the non-seceding States would restore and preserve their shattered Constitution, and avert from themselves and their posterity the slavery of a military despotism, and a public debt, the interest on which can never be met, they must bring this war to a speedy close.

3. That the repeal and revocation of all unconstitutional edicts and pretended laws, an *immediate armistice*, and a national convention for the peaceful adjustment of our troubles, are the only means of saving our nation from unlimited calamity and ruin.

It is true, the language is not definitely declaratory upon these points, but taken in connection with other circumstances, there is no mistaking the *animus* of the convention. It was presided over by "an Old-Line Whig," Gen. SINGLETON, of Quincy.

By the way, some of the Democratic journals in the West favor the taking up of Mr. FILLMORE as the democratic candidate for the Presidency. I am convinced that McCLELLAN is a "dead cock in the pit," but that they will fall back upon Mr. F. is scarcely credible.

VARIOUS THINGS.

The new City Directory, just published, contains 39,500 names. This, adopted as the usual basis of calculation, would give to Chicago a population of over 190,000. But there are an unusually large number of young men in this City who are without families, but whose names swell the list in the Directory. Making an estimate of these, I set our population at 150,000. I do not think the State Census of next year will show over 160,000, notwithstanding the heavy increase of the past two years.

The Board of Directors of our Soldier's Home, have just made their first Annual Report. The number of arrivals at the Home, was 95,284; meals furnished, 96,909; lodgings, 16,481; medically treated, 2,557. The cost of the whole has been about $50,000, which has been contributed by our citizens. Over 10,000 has been realized from the sale of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, which has been invested in land and building for a permanent Home. The ladies have the enterprise in charge.

The city is engaged in erecting a fire alarm telegraph. The starting-point is the court-house, from whence wires are to be extended in all directions to the city limits. There are to be 136 signal boxes stationed at intervals, so that an alarm from any quarter can be telegraphed in a few seconds.

The project of tunneling Chicago river for the accommodation of foot passengers, has again been revived with a prospect of its being carried into effect.

Prisoners from Gen. SHERMAN'S army continue to arrive at Camp Douglas in large numbers. There is but little doing in the way of enlistments under the new call, and there is a prospect that Illinois will have to be subjected to a draft after all.

The National Fast Day was more generally observed in this city by religious services, and by people abstaining from their usual avocations, than any of its predecessors.

The reports in regard to the crops continue favorable. Corn now promises an unusually large yield in all parts of the West.

Transactions in real estate are again quite active, but many refuse to sell, preferring to hold on for the better time coming. Prices are fully up to 1856-7. General business continues good. Money is plenty. Speculation has very much subsided. The weather is delightful, and the health of the city good for the season.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. DAN BRYANT takes his benefit at this house to-night, playing for the first time in the excellent drama of "Rory O'Moore." Mr. BRYANT'S engagement runs to the end of next week. On Monday, the 22d, Miss OLIVE LOGAN makes her *rentrée* in an entirely new drama.

Recruiting and Boating at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 11.

Recruiting in this Twelfth Congressional District is brisk, and the enlistments are increasing. There is also considerable activity shown in procuring substitutes. The quota of the town of Ameala is nearly filled with three years' men, and it will probably be the banner town of the district.

The crews of the Pittsburgh four-oared shell boat, and the New-York four-oared shell boat, together with the crew of the Poughkeepsie boat, are now in this city preparing for the great race to come off on the Hudson, opposite this town, on Tuesday and Thursday of next week, each for $1,000 a side. As the contestants are all first-class rowers, the affair excites considerable interest.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day amount to $471,200. The total amount thus far received is $11,272,450. Parties transmitting 7-30 bonds for conversion will do well to bear in mind the fact that some little time must necessarily be required to attend to their orders. The acknowledgment of the receipt of their packages is all the department can do the first day of their receipt.

Lieut.-Col. EKIN, late Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, has been assigned to the charge of the First Division Quartermaster-General's Bureau, with the rank of Colonel. This Division has charge of the purchase of all horses, mules and transportation necessary for the service, and is created under a late act of Congress reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department.

THE DELIVERY OF BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS' VOTES.

A special order issued from the War Department under date of Aug. 8, directs all officers in the military service of the United States to render every facility to such express companies as may be charged by the Governor of New-York with the delivery of the necessary forms and blanks required to secure the votes of the soldiers of that State in the field, with a view to the blanks being delivered with the least practicable delay.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals are officially announced for the week ending Aug. 6: Second Lieut. ANDREW B. SMITH, Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, from July 29; First Lieut. JOHN M. SHARP, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Volunteers, from July 29; Second Lieut. Z. C. ROBINSON, Third Cavalry, from July 28.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

By direction of the President, Capt. EDWARD L. HARTZ, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, has been dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from July 29, 1864.

SENTENCED FOR DESERTION.

JAMES P. NORMAN, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, tried for desertion, has been sentenced to confinement and hard labor at the Dry Tortugas, for the term of three years, with the loss of all pay and allowances.

SHADRACK DINGER, Fourth New-York Artillery, guilty of desertion, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on Government fortifications.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals are reported for Aug. 10: David Remele, Co. E, 109th; Michael Hans, Co. L, 15th Heavy Artillery. To-day the death of Andrew McIntyle, Co. C, 6th, is reported.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers were reported yesterday: Lieut. Daniel Biggs, Co. E, 4th; Capt. J. R. Perkins, Co. E, 22d, United States Hotel.

A NEW LOAN CONTEMPLATED.

There is authority for stating that the report that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates putting upon the market at an early day a six-twenty loan, the interest to be paid in gold, is entirely without foundation. The loans authorized by the various acts of Congress and yet available, are:

Under the act of March 3, 1863, bonds six per cent. $33,245,800.

Under the act of March 3, 1864, bonds ten-forties, five per cent., $125,471,550.

Under the act of June 30, 1864, bonds redeemable in not less than five nor more than thirty years, or if expedient, made payable at not more than forty years from date bearing interest; not exceeding six per cent. payable in in coin, $400,000,000, or in lieu of an equal amount of the bonds last-named, not exceeding $200,000,000 in Treasury Notes, payable not exceeding three years from date, or if expedient at any time after three years from date, bearing interest not exceeding seven and three-tenths per cent., payable in lawful money at maturity or semi-annually.

Under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, bonds, five-twenties in Europe, $4,000,000.

Total, $562,717,350.

Under the act of June 30, 1864, in substitution of 5 per cent. legal tender notes heretofore issued, now withdrawn to be destroyed, there may be issued notes as above described, $67,639,897, making a total of $630,357,247.

The 5 per cent. interest bearing notes were issued under the act of March 3, 1863, as follows:

One year, interest payable at maturity, at 5 per cent., $46,040,000.

Two years, interest payable at maturity, at 5 per cent., $17,960,000.

Two years, coupon, interest payable semi-annually, at 5 per cent., $150,000,000,

Total, $214,000,000.

Of the latter, $67,639,897 have been withdrawn as above stated.

Under the act of March 3, 1863, there have been delivered to the Treasurer compound interest 6 per cent. notes amounting to $30,140,000.

The loans not closed and offered at the Treasury and agencies are the 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after ten, and payable after forty years, and hence called tenforties.

Certificates of indebtedness, which are issuable in discharge of current claims upon the Government.

Three years 6 per cent. compound interest notes.

The 6 per cent. loan provides for the exchange of the seven-thirty three years notes, maturing on the 19th of August and 1st of October, 1864, and a new loan of three years' notes, under the act of Congress of 30th of June, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of 7 30-100 per cent. per annum, or one cent per diem on every $50 of the principal, interest payable semi-annually in lawful money, convertible at maturity into five-twenty 6 per cent. bonds, interest in coin.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

THE DECISION RESPECTING SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

The decision of Acting Commissioner ROLLINS, that seven-thirty Treasury notes are liable to taxation, applies only to banks that hold them as a part of their capital stock. The first section of the last loan act expressly exempts all United States Treasury notes as well as bonds from State and municipal taxation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to nearly half a million dollars.

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

S. B. COLBY, of Vermont, was to-day sworn in as Register of the Treasury, in place of L. E. CHITTENDEN, resigned.

THE WESTERN COUNTERFEITERS.

Three more of the Western counterfeiters have arrived here and been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT OFF.

Thirty-nine rebel officers were to-day sent to Fort Delaware, and one hundred and twenty-five privates to Elmira.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Seven deserters from the army, found guilty of desertion and sentenced to be shot, have had their sentences commuted to confinement on the Dry Tortugas, and three others, for similar offences, have been sentenced to hard labor elsewhere.

THE HEAT IN WASHINGTON.

The thermometer at noon to-day indicated 90 degrees in the shade and 120 degrees in the sun. A heavy thunder shower occurred at 7:30 this evening.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

The instructions to Postmasters, and the blanks, &c., required in the operations of the money order system, authorized under the act of Congress of the 17th of May last, have been mainly prepared by the Post-office Department, and are now in the hands of the public printer. The preparation of the instructions was found to be a work of exceeding intricacy, the principal embarrassments being the want of a central metropolitan bank with local vouchers, to facilitate the prompt returns of the funds accumulating in the hands of postmasters, or to supply funds in case of necessity. In England and in Canada, where a money order system is in successful operation, they have these bank advantages; but in this country it has been found necessary to adopt substantially the Post-office Department system of drafts and deposits, using post-offices in lieu of banks. It is confidently expected that this arrangement will meet all the requirements. Certainly it is the only one which can be made under the existing law. The design of the department is that operations shall commence on the 1st of October, and no efforts will be spared to accomplish the commencement of the system at that date.

Nothing from Sheridan.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 11—11 P. M.

Nothing has been received from the Valley to-day, or the upper Potomac.

Fashions for August.

From Le Follet

We must no longer seek for fashion in Paris—the fickle goddess is to be found in the château or at the watering places, but her reign there is as despotic as in the capital. Foulard is still a favorite, and just now barége and Chambéry gauze are much worn; also, a charming material, called Indian gauze, is used for demi-toilette. Dress of piqué or batiste, simply ornamented with white or colored braid, and with a little veste to match, are exceedingly useful. More elegant dresses, but still made with vestes, are of muslin or batiste, trimmed with guipure, Valenciennes, embroidery, or ribbon bows. The square fichu is that decidedly preferred to be worn with low-bodied Summer evening-dress. The ceinture is now one of the most important parts of the toilette. For young girls of slight figure nothing can be more becoming than the Swiss ceinture, embroidered and trimmed with lace or ruches of ribbon, worn over a white chemisette. Bands of thick plain ribbon are quite the order of the day. Wide square buckles are worn with them. Muslin shawls and camails, trimmed with insertion and flounces of lace, are in vogue. The richest are lined with taffetas; others, more simple, are trimmed with festooned flounces or ball fringe, an insertion over ribbon being placed all round. Some half-fitting casaques are also made of muslin, with embroidered seams. This season white tarlatan is much used for trimming taffetas. It seems a strange fancy, but when well arranged it has a good effect. But the best way of making our readers acquainted with la mode is to proceed to our description of dresses. A straw-colored lawn dress: At the bottom of the skirt a plaited flounce about five inches wide, and upon each plait a coquille of black lace partly on the skirt. A small veste of the same material as the dress, trimmed round with black lace; opened in front, but attached by pattes, which cross over a waistcoat of batiste, with insertion and Valenciennes lace forming a jabot, and also placed round the basques. A dress of white alpaca: The bottom of the skirt cut in very deep festoons, and edged with a wide cerise ribbon. This trimming is rounded off, and carried up the side as far as the waist. A narrow flounce is placed over the ribbon round the festoons. Ceinture corselet, with basques directoire made of cerise taffetas and embroidered with jet. With this elegant dress is worn a high body and long sleeves of muslin bouillonnée, and cross-barred with narrow cerise velvet. A spotted muslin dress, over sky-blue tarlatane: A flounce about six inches wide, trimmed with guipure, and headed with a magnificent insertion, which is carried up each seam in horse-shoe form to the height of a quarter of a yard. A postillon veste, trimmed in the same style. Underneath, a Swiss ceinture of blue taffetas, with very long and wide ends falling behind. A robe of white foulard, the skirt trimmed round with a wide band of blue taffetas, edged on each side with a quilling, and embroidered with white silk. A small collet to match, and a jockey hat of Leghorn, trimmed with a white feather and blue bow, complete this toilette. A white muslin dress, with a plaiting and revers, about five inches wide, round the bottom of the skirt, and up each side of the seams, gradually diminishing in width. These revers are embroidered and placed over pink. The veste and sleeves trimmed to match. A robe of pointed muslin, the body full at the waist; ceinture of lilac gauze, with a satin edge trimmed with black lace. The bottom of the skirt trimmed with a quilling of the same ribbon, covered with black lace. Bodies of crepe lisse are much worn, with skirts of Chambery gauze or light-colored silk. They have a most charming effect, trimmed with black braid, and quillings of black and white blonde, and are exceedingly becoming. Others are made of thin nansook, with narrow tucks, small collar of linen, and wide cuffs, each trimmed round with a very narrow insertion of embroidered muslin; or striped muslin, with Valenciennes insertion, and straps of velvet up each side. China crape and foulard are both also used for loose bodies. Foulard, although not quite so graceful as China crape, is so much cheaper that it will be more generally worn. White dresses are more worn than ever this season, not only for full dress in muslin, gauze, barége, tulle, &c., but also for morning wear in jaconet, muslinette, alpaca, and poil de chèvre. The robes de ville of foulard and silk, with white grounds, are also much in favor. A great many robes and casaques of white alpaca, poil de chèvre and cachemire, are trimmed with colored silk. The colors most in vogue are lilac, blue and pink, in clear, bright tints.

A reaction has taken place with regard to bonnets, and from the high-fronted bonnets lately worn we have now come to mere head-dresses, and are fast going back to the close bonnet of former days. The curtain, too, is quite banished by some, although others still retain it as the most elegant finish. We give the description of some made each way. A capote of white tulle bouillonné, trimmed on the crown with a large bow of tulle covered with branches of young ivy. Curtain of blond, edged with silk fringe. The inside trimmed with puffing of tulle, with branches of ivy crossing it. A capote of light blue crape, covered with tulle, worked with crystal beads. A bow of blue ribbon takes the place of the curtain. At the side a blue tulip, from which falls a Russian aigrette. Bouillonné of crape, with blue bow and lilies of the valley inside. A bonnet of drawn tulle, the crown of tulle in deep flutes, separated by straps of white ribbon, with branches of honeysuckle falling over them. Fancy ribbons are much used for morning bonnets, either flowered or in shaded stripes; they have a very rich appearance. The same style of ribbon, only much wider, is also worn for sashes. For the seaside, some most elegant and becoming coiffures have been prepared. We select some of the most elegant. The chapeau La Vallière Louis XIV., style of fancy straw, edged with black velvet worked with straw. A bow of maize-colored ribbon, fastened by a straw cord, and falling rather to the side, seems to hold a plume of black feathers, surmounted by the wing of a bird, which falls over the front. This hat is rather large, but very graceful and becoming to a certain style of beauty. The chapeau Huguenot: The edges raised and trimmed with narrow black velvet. A flowered ribbon crossed round the crown, and falling in two ends behind, with a bouquet of black feathers and field flowers. Each of these has its own peculiar style; it must rest with the fair wearer to choose the one the most becoming. We must not close our description of hats without the Princess de Galles and the Mousquetaire. The former made of very white straw, edged with green velvet, with a bouquet of peacock's feathers, in the midst of which reposes a small green bird. Round the brim a row of small straw hanging buttons. The latter of straw, edged with blue velvet. Round the crown two narrow straps of velvet fastened under a bow of the same trimmed with straw, from which fall one blue and two brown feathers.

Military Memories of Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 11.

With the recurrence of every Summer, the arrival of strangers in Boston, interested in its old history, renews the regret that the monuments of the past disappear so rapidly, and that even the natural contour of the land is so changed that WINTHROP, and PEPPERELL, and HANCOCK might well be excused if they should not recognize the scenes of their earthly life.

The visitor interested in revolutionary history finds Faneuil Hall, with a market beneath and a popular rostrum above, as little changed, perhaps, as we could expect in the course of a hundred years. But the hall of the old State-house, "where American Liberty was born," is a series of law offices. Brattle-street Church still

"Bears on her bosom as a bride might do
The iron breast-pin that the rebels threw."

But the Province House has lost even its outward aspect, so that neither HUTCHINSON nor GAGE nor BURGOYNE would recognize it. The Hancock House has gone. The Liberty Tree exists only in an *alto relievo* in sand-stone, the Green Dragon not even in painted wood. And beside Faneuil Hall, the old State House, Brattle-street Cannon Ball and the Old South, there is scarcely one important memento of Revolutionary history.

The natural features of the town and its neighborhood are not better preserved. Beacon Hill is in the Mill Pond. And it is only the most enthusiastic patriot who can be quickened to go to the station early, on his way to the White Mountains, by the reflection that he will there tread on the very gravel that made the summit of Trimountain, from which, on the night of the 19th of April, GAGE and his staff witnessed the rapid retreat of the detachment which he had sent to Lexington. It is only an occasional pipe-layer, of historical taste, who will testify that he has seen the British lines on the neck; recurring with gratified pride to the moment when he dug through them, far below the present level, while adjusting some main for the Gas Company. The visitor to Copp's Hill finds an agreeably arranged cemetery, but no fit training ground for the artillery company; and should he thence cross to Fort Hill, he may assist in personal conflicts of his younger fellow-citizens of Celtic extraction; but he can no longer see the sea from its frowning crests, and, far less imagine the *Lively*, the *Falcon*, or the *Centurion* lying below him,—or, in fond fancy—calculate fit range, in sighting over the guns of the battery. We take our friends to Bunker Hill—we show them an exquisite panorama, "the same heavens are indeed over our heads—and the same waters roll at our feet," though considerably tainted with the sewage of fifty thousand families, swept into them by the unfamiliar floods of the Cochituate. But "all else, how changed." WARREN himself could not find the redoubt, nor PUTNAM the rail fence.

For the other memorials left upon the face of nature, the works on Dorchester Neck were obliterated by the more elaborate fortifications of our own fathers fifty years ago, and those have again been obliterated by reservoir and park. A few pilgrims occasionally find a well-preserved star-fort behind the Norfolk House; the town of Cambridge has preserved and mounted with guns the three-gun battery near the mouth of Charles River; there is a well-preserved redoubt on Winter Hill, and some lines worth tracing on the steep slopes of Prospect Hill. Local antiquaries will point out a few more relics, but these are almost all.

Within the city itself, there remained within the memory of the generation now on the stage, in very perfect condition, the battery erected by the English engineers upon the Common, their principal defence against the attempt, seriously proposed in the American camp, to drive them from the town by an assault over the ice of the Back Bay. But this work was dug down and smoothed over—at the request, it is said, of the man who swept that part of the Common, because he found the trenches would gather mud and water. The proposal to carpet the spot has never been carried out, however.

Only the most faithful observers detect, at the most fortunate periods of Spring vegetation, the circles in the grass which show where PERCY's brigade wintered, on the path between the head of West-street and the Public Garden.

There remains one monument of victory, however, which renews, a thousand times every day, the one name sacred to victory. "*Hostibus primo fugatis*," "when our enemies were first put to flight," the great chief of our armies entered the head of the column of occupation, by what was then "the Neck" into the city. An exulting people went out to meet him, and then and there he first tasted the joys of victory. In honor of that moment the Congress of the United States struck the beautiful medal, which is the first in the monuments of our national history, and which bears the Latin motto we have quoted. In honor of that moment the highway from the Neck into the town took his name—a name which has fitly extended itself since from the military lines which he erected in Brookline and in Roxbury, to the very precincts of Faneuil Hall itself. It has absorbed the name of ORANGE, by the name of the first hero of constitutional liberty before which the name of the greatest Prince of ORANGE ever paled. It has absorbed the name of MARLBOROUGH, the only military chieftain of the English race, whose genius in the field left any suggestions for the patriot soldier. It has absorbed the Puritan memories which clustered around the name of the battlefield of Newbury. The "Main-street" of common talk, the "Cornhill" of trade have also given way to the name of Washington, as completely; and as we repeat his name in the poorest details of our every-day shopping, we are renewing unconsciously, the triumphal celebration of his first great victory.

Now it happens, most fortunately, that we still have it in our power to erect most fitting, permanent and visible memorials of this great victory on the precise spot we should have selected. It appears from careful measurements on English plans of the English lines of defence of Boston, that GAGE and HOWE's furthest outworks, long since demolished, which commanded the Neck, until the English evacuated the town, were precisely on the open spaces of land now known as Franklin and Blackstone squares.

After the destruction, by an American party, of BROWN's house, which till then the English outposts had occupied, they threw up two small breastworks, which are called "fleches," in the military language of the day. One of these, rather nearer the road-way than the other, would, if still preserved, stand in Blackstone-square. The other, on the eastern side of Washington-street, would be in Franklin-square.

We beg the intelligent Committee on the Public Grounds to consider fit plans for reproducing, in earth and sods, on their original sites, these works of the Revolution. If, upon each of them were mounted one of the rusty cannon, which are trophies of that time, there would be so much the better a memorial of the first great victory of our great chieftain, and of the happy close of that siege of Boston, which forms so interesting an epoch in our local history. The squares are now in the midst of one of the finest sections of the town; all the more historical interest would attach, therefore, to this simple historical memorial of what was once its furthest frontier.

The execution of this plan alone, would make a very fit monument of the most happy period of our revolutionary history. We venture to add the suggestion, that no more appropriate place could be found for Mr. BALL's admirable statue of WASHINGTON, than it would occupy if it stood between the two squares, on the spot where the hero first entered on his triumph,—first crossed the enemy's lines,—first received that award of victory which has ever since been his. The street itself is wide,—if necessary it could be made wider. The statue could be seen from a distance, as every such statue should be. And every person who enters the town by its finest avenue would be reminded, as often as he entered, of the man to whom we owed it then that our town was deserted by its enemies—to whom the town, that day, gave the first salvoes of his triumphs—to whose memory ever since the town has been faithful, and for whose principles this day the town contends.

The Situation at Mobile.

WHAT FARRAGUT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 11.

FARRAGUT advances at Mobile. The rebellion has received another and severe blow from him. We are informed by an official gazette this morning that Fort Powell has been blown up, that Fort Gaines has surrendered, with its garrison, and that the Stars and Stripes are now flying victorious from where the Stars and Bars were but yesterday exhibited.

Fort Powell, which, according to this intelligence, has been blown up, commanded Grant's Pass, between Dauphin Island and the main land. It is located on the southeasternmost point of Mobile County, and mounted twelve guns, added to by a water battery of nine long-range guns, and assisting earthworks, containing an unknown armament.

Fort Gaines, which is also reported to have surrendered, is located upon the eastern extremity of Dauphin Island, and, with Fort Morgan, commanded the ship or main channel to the bay. It mounted fifty guns. Between Forts Gaines and Morgan, across the Swash channel, was a series of spile obstructions, supposed by the rebels to force an assailing fleet under the fire of the latter, where an opening for blockade-runners had been left. Sand Island, which was said to be well defended, lies between Forts Powell and Gaines.

This statement of the topography is sufficient to show that Mobile Bay is now ours; not ours temporarily, or by accident, but permanently, and through hard fighting, which has yet to be learned. The reduction of Fort Gaines enables a passage to be made by the heaviest vessels into the bay, from whence there is no obstruction of moment until the shoals near the city present themselves. Gunboats and light-draft vessels can enter by way of Grant's Pass, while both avenues are shut to blockade-runners.

The particulars which we have received are too meagre to base any statements upon concerning the conflict. The results only are at hand. These are in the highest degree important, and show that Mobile like New-Orleans, will be ours within a very brief time. The rebel fleet was broken by the defeat of the *Tennessee*, *Gaines* and *Selma*, and chased under the protection of fortifications have been so far captured that Fort Morgan alone remains unconquered. The result is inevitable. Though Morgan should hold out as long as La Pucelle it must fall; and its holding out would not save the city, which can be reached by the western part of the Swash channel as well as by the Pass.

The double authority upon which the announcement is predicated comes from Richmond, whence no news of this description is like to proceed without sufficient reason. We may believe that, unless the fight damaged his squadron more seriously than it was damaged by Port Jackson and the other works commanding the Mississippi below New-Orleans, Admiral FARRAGUT is by this time on his way to Mobile, and that our next tidings will be of battle there. He will arrive with his former renown heightened, and his former reputation augmented; with a squadron whose power has been shown, and an army whose force is yet to be learned, under Gen. GRANGER, for the last book in the story, and the possession of the last rebel post of importance on the Gulf. We are prepared to find a more obstinate defence there than seems to have been made at the mouth of the Bay; but we are prepared, too, for a commensurate victory.

Thus the rebellion is giving away in one of its chiefest points, and SHERMAN may have relief from an unexpected quarter.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, dated Washington, Aug. 10, says:

"There is an impression abroad that Fort Powell, situated on Dauphin Island, surrendered to the attack of the monitor, spoken of by MAURY, upon it, and that our forces landed on the island at this point, but there is nothing to warrant such a conclusion. The more likely fact is that the land troops, numbering some 8,000 or 10,000, under Gen. GRANGER, quietly landed on the western or sea extremity of the island, where it is understood there were no works to oppose them; and here they will probably remain until FARRAGUT's operations are further progressed.

It is the opinion that FARRAGUT intends the capture of both forts (Morgan and Gaines) from the sea. The latter can be assaulted from our position on Dauphin Island, and can also be exposed to a front fire at the same time. A rear flank attack upon Fort Morgan would have to be made by water, and if the reports of it not being sand banked are true, it is believed it can be readily taken from this quarter. The front of the fort is known to be protected with an extra work of sand, and our experience at Fort Moultrie and Fort McAllister shows that it would only be a waste of labor and material to assault such a defence.

The passage of the forts by our fleet was no doubt made during the night, as was the case at Port Hudson. This fact shows that FARRAGUT had no disposition to engage the forts from the front. The most that FARRAGUT can hope, (such is the belief here,) is the capture and occupation of the two forts, and this he will probably hope to do, either by assault or cutting off all their means of communication with the city.

Thus far there is no denying FARRAGUT has shown an indomitable pluck in occupying the position he has, and should he be completely successful, his transfer to Charleston will be imperatively demanded.

Fort Powell, mentioned in the Mobile dispatch as undergoing an assault on the 5th, it will be remembered, was bombarded unsuccessfully by Admiral FARRAGUT, on the occasion of his former attempt against Mobile; but then his fleet was composed of wooden vessels, while the monitor that was engaging it on the 5th is understood to have been one of the double-turrets built up the Mississippi.

THE VANDERBILT "ALL RIGHT."—The steamer *Francis Skiddy*, which reached here at an early this morning from New-York, reports that it met its consort, the *Vanderbilt*, going down the Hudson, opposite Crumb Elbow, about 12 o'clock. The *Vanderbilt* was proceeding under its own motive power, and making good "time." Capt. GEO. O. TUPPER had previously gone to New-York, and prepared a dry dock for the reception of the "wounded" boat. Its repairs will be completed with all possible dispatch, and this popular Troy favorite will be "in line" again by Saturday or Tuesday next. Meanwhile the *Commodore* will take the place of the *Vanderbilt*, and be here to-morrow morning. The *Commodore* is a familiar craft to river travelers, and will look "as natural as life" during its brief occupancy of the route.—*Troy Times, Aug. 10.*

The Released Prisoners.

GEN. SEYMOUR'S EXPERIENCES.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 11.

Gen. SEYMOUR, recently exchanged at Charleston with other Federal officers, arrived in Troy last evening, and left this morning for Williamstown, Mass., where he awaits orders from Washington. Gen. S. is quite feeble from the effects of confinement and insufficient food. Up to the period when he was transferred to Charleston, he suffered great hardships, and was afforded hardly sufficient food to maintain life. On the way from Richmond to Charleston, himself and associates were subjected to the most outrageous indignities, and were often confined in common jails, along with the worst fellows. At Charleston, although they were nominally placed under fire, they were decently treated. During the six weeks he was there, only one shell came near them, and that did no damage. The city is badly cut up by the firing from our batteries, and as many as fifty shells a day are hurled into the secession hot-bed. Buildings on all sides are torn to pieces, and the damage is very great. From the "wreck of matter" produced by our firing, it would seem that there will not be much of Charleston left if the shelling is continued as at present. Gen. SEYMOUR is in good spirits, confident that we are making steady progress in reducing the rebellion, and holding fast to the faith that we shall destroy it altogether.

Gen. SEYMOUR was stationed at Charleston some two or three years before the war commenced. He, therefore, had many influential acquaintances there, and to them he was indebted for generous courtesies during his late involuntary stay among them. He conversed with them freely about the war. He told them the North would never yield; that the determination of the people was to wipe out the rebellion and save the Union, no matter what sacrifices the great work should involve. Their chief hope was based upon a political reaction in the loyal States, by which a peace Democrat should be elected to succeed Mr. LINCOLN as President. He told them that event was not likely to occur; but if it did, it would be the result of a monstrous deception practiced upon the people, and they would never submit to such a peace as the South required; there would be general revolution and chaos first. When the intelligence came that President LINCOLN had made a call for "five hundred thousand more," they were much depressed, and manifested unmistakable indications of discouragement. We have only got to press right onward against the cohorts of treason, and spare not, and the rebellion will inevitably collapse, and that much sooner than many persons believe.

PROVOST-MARSHAL DRAFTED AND HELD.—It will be remembered that at the late supplemental draft, held in the Fourth District, Capt. MILLS, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District, was drafted from the township of Bloomfield, and that the Board of Enrollment decided that he was liable to be held, notwithstanding his office. The matter was also submitted to Col. BUCHANAN, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, for his opinion, which has brought out the decision that Capt. MILLS must be held, and that the ruling of Capt. BROWN was correct—Provost-Marshals not being considered in the military service of the United States.—*Newark Advertiser, Aug. 11.*

—With five counties to hear from, there is 128,177 majority in Pennsylvania in favor of allowing soldiers to vote.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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CHEAP FOR CASH.
At No. 100 Maiden Lane.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
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the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

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For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

MCGEORGE—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, at the New-Jerusalem Church, in 35th-st., by Rev. J. P. Stuart, WM. MCGEORGE, Jr., of West Hoboken, N. J., and Miss MARY A., only daughter of Job Clark, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

AVERY.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 11, after a lingering illness, JAMES AVERY, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, John W. and Wm. A. Avery, and also of his son-in-law, Asa H. Wheeler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 106 Dean-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

ANDERSON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 11, of cholera infantum, RUFUS SAXTON, infant son of John C. and Mary P. Anderson, aged 2 months.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, ELIZA CARTER, widow of Mathew Carter, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, Uzziah Carter, No. 556 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HAWLETT.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 11, after a lingering illness, SARAH, widow of Oliver T. Hewlett, and daughter of the late Stephen Van Wyck, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 165 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed, for interment, to St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I.

HEYER.—At Passaic, N. J., on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 10, JOHN S. HEYER, late of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and of his son-in-law, Rev. J. Paschal Strong, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, N. J., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11:45 A. M.; return at 5:15 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey relatives to the house.

MILLER.—On Saturday, July 30, of sun-stroke, whilst on march near Harper's Ferry, Va., MECKER MILLER, of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. Vol. Artillery, son of the late Mecker and Nancy Miller, of Stockholm, N. J., in the 38th year of his age.

His remains have been properly interred, and will be removed to Newfoundland, N. J., in October next.

☞ Newton and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

MCCALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 11, JAMES MCCALL, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Lorimer Graham, No. 21 Washington-square, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

NEWCOMB.—On Thursday, July 21, near Atlanta, Ga., aged 23 years, Capt. EDWARD H. NEWCOMB, of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. A. L. Williams, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, son of the late Rev. Harvey Newcomb, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was mortally wounded while reconnoitering our picket line, fell into the hands of the enemy, and died the same day. His grave is now within our lines, about three miles from Atlanta. He gave to the service of his country all the energies of a life full of vigor, ardor and promise, and precious to his friends. Gen. Williams writes to his widowed mother: "Your son was a faithful, zealous, competent and most gallant officer. He was brave to a fault, and greatly esteemed by all his fellow officers." He lives still in the affections of those who knew him best.

PLUME.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, Major EDWARD H. PLUME, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his son, John Plume, also of his brothers-in-law, Luther Marcy, Thomas Lane and William Townsend, Esq., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Varick-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PURDY.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 5, DAVID PURDY, in the 74th year of his age, formerly of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

VARIAN.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, ISAAC L. VARIAN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1½ P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Peekskill, on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at an advanced age, Miss ANNA B. WILLIAMSON, long a member of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, City of New-York.

Her friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist Church of Brooklyn, Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., at 2½ o'clock Friday afternoon, the 12th inst.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

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James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:
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(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

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The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on Watches, have greatly diminished the importation of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
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make by far the BEST and absolutely the CHEAPEST Watches in the market; and with the late extensive addition to their Factory, together with the increase of the working power, they have ample facilities for supplying the steadily increasing demand.

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Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

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They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
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They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
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They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

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But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

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Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
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Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¾ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the [illegible] daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. [illegible] ing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it [illegible] Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. [illegible] were doomed to disappointment. Summer [illegible] not our wonted sight. What might have [illegible] either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened, and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar [illegible] of the eyes. It is said that [illegible] provides an antidote for every bane. It [illegible] the eye is, in these times, subject to [illegible] formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10** PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into **5.20** SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the **10.40** Loan.

We are prepared to convert the **U. S. 7.30** TREASURY NOTES into the **6** per cent. BONDS of **1881,** with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.
QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $25 each.
TRUSTEES.
John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Post, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont.
G. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.

Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACEY, No. 30 Wall-st.
JOHN B. PAGE, President.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of *six* or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 50 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.
JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, — CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
DUNCAN, LOESCHICK & Co., — FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., — P. W. ENGS, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.
Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.
Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $2,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 16, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.
The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.
GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:
H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.
DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California on stock registered for dividends in New-York, on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 30 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.
1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.
3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.
ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.
The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Trinity Building, August 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.
JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 22, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of One and one-fourth per Cent. (1¼) on the Capital Stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of July, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.
C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

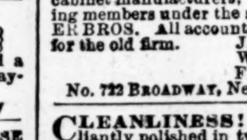
OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.


WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the business known as J. H. BELTER & CO., cabinet manufacturers, will be continued by the surviving members under the style and firm of SPRINGMEYER BROS. All accounts and debts will be settled by us for the old firm.
J. H. SPRINGMEYER,
WM. SPRINGMEYER,
FREDERICK SPRINGMEYER.
No. 722 BROADWAY, New-York. Aug. 1, 1864.

CLEANLINESS! — A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works No. 12 Soho-square, London.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, *against* John Hancock, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 18th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.
Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1864.
ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
BRIGGS & SON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.
A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.
H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.
UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.
The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.
The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a gray horse, nine years old, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, and a very stylish driver.
A Doctor's four-wheeled buggy, built by Brewster, to order, and cost $325.
Also a set of silver-plated harness; cost $50.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural situation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—IN PORT RICHMOND, S. I. TWO two-story houses and lots; size of lots, 37½ by 105 feet each; five minutes' walk from the landing; the corner house well adapted for a grocery, if desired; good wells of water, and plenty of trees and shrubbery; terms easy. Apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J., or to Messrs. HOUGHWOUT & VAN NAME, Port Richmond, S. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM IN Wisconsin for sale, 232 acres, well improved, good buildings, fine spring, 20 acres in wood; 5 miles from Beloit, 8 miles from Janesville, and within 1½ miles of a railroad depot.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired. For photographic view and particulars, apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No. 153 East 36th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—The residence of the undersigned, corner 75th-st. and 11th-av. The house is large, in good order any pleasantly located, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire on the premises. MAJOR THOMPSON.

OFFICE TO LET—ON WALL-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Nassau, suitable for a banker or broker. Address Post-office, Box No. 508.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—IMPROVED property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Owners willing to sell can find immediate purchasers by applying to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL, GENTEEL family would like to obtain a handsome suite of rooms, in a good neighborhood, in the upper part of the City—with a private family preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 2,987, New-York City Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for three ladies—not above second floor—between 19th and 25th sts. and 4th and 6th avs, with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING at No. 55 West 28th-st., will let two very nice front rooms to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired; best references required and furnished.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board in a private family, located near Union-square. Address FRANK, No. 823 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR JURY'S spring mattresses, cushions, bolsters, &c., by far the most durable, economical and luxurious bed yet patented. SNYDER & WALKER, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A WOMAN representing herself as being connected with me, and has obtained various sums of money on drafts drawn on me and on JAY CADY, Esq., Schenectady, this is to notify the public that all such drafts are frauds, and they will not be paid by either Mr. CADY or myself.
ANTHONY W. MORSE,
Morse & Co., No. 24 William-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	100
Total	$200

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money $20

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	100

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting substitute for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money $35

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as authority exists for the enlisting of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of the Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to draft, because of unfitness, non-liability from age or other causes, the County Volunteer Committee, in addition to their business of raising Recruits, are enlisting such Substitutes as may be desired.

To secure a Substitute, any person may deposit with this Committee the sum of $335, for Bounty and Hand money, to secure exemption for three years, $235 for two years, $135 for one year.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

THE DRAFT.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

ALL PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, EITHER male or female, desirous of obtaining substitutes, either for the army or navy, may have a chance of obtaining them, through the medium of Mr. ALFRED WHITFIELD'S Office, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WANTED—AN ALIEN, OR ONE EXEMPT FROM draft, to go as substitute for a person, who is willing to pay a liberal price; no agents or runners need apply. Call at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

$150 HAND MONEY PAID RUNNERS, and $200 bounty to one year's volunteers for the U. S. Navy. Relief to families, and prize money. Landsmen, seamen and green hands wanted at No. 170 Chatham-st., shipping office, Room No. 3.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREATEST FIFTY CENT BOOK OF THE AGE.
ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES!
NARRATIVE OF
EDMUND WRIGHT.
HIS ADVENTURES WITH AND ESCAPE FROM THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE. GIVING AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE MODUS OF THAT INFAMOUS ORGANIZATION, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT REBELLION AND THE COPPERHEAD MOVEMENT AT THE NORTH.

We can scarcely comprehend that an organization of the fearful character this work describes, exists in our very midst; in short, that it influences the politics, in some degree, of every Northern State; yet Mr. Wright's disclosures most conclusively prove such to be the fact. That the rebels against our free institutions and the glorious Government of our fathers, were directing and influencing the recent State elections at the North, and using their best exertions for the success of the Butternut ticket, is a truly startling fact—*but it is a fact*, as true as the existence of Heaven! That we have in our midst, at our very doors, hundreds of men who are fully in sympathy and in secret communication with the Southern rebels, is demonstrated beyond a cavil, and we are forced to believe it.

Mr. Wright produces irrefragible evidence that he has been a member of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in a position to understand all its ends and aims; and we can look upon this organization only as we look upon the most damnable and hell-deserving to our country. It is time that an order of a character so infamous and destructive to every principle of political integrity, be understood by the people, that its machinations may be at once counteracted, and its very existence crushed out of every loyal State. No one that reads this narrative will fail to understand why the Knights of the Golden Circle were organized, and why they have been kept in existence. No one will fail to see that they were the grand instigators of the rebellion, and that the entire *animus* of the Southern treason and Northern Copperheadism is encouraged, fostered and sustained by the secret springs and organized wire-pulling of this hellish oligarchy! Mr. Wright's book proves all of these positions, beyond a doubt.

The work is produced in creditable style, on fine paper, with splendid illuminated covers, and fully illustrated with
TWENTY FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS,
Designed by the best artists expressly for this book. It will sell wherever treason is hated and love of country dwells in the hearts of the people.
PRICE .... FIFTY CENTS
The usual discount to the traveling, trade agents and supplying dealers.
Will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of price.
Address B. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the communication from His Honor, the Mayor, relative to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets under the control of the Common Council and belonging to the City. All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Markets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract; *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States; *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first-class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*,"—"*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries; but it is probable that by the first of October next, the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH WING TO NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department Building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building, finished and complete in all its details, except the hot water heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, —— of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case of the foregoing bid of —— for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office nearest their residence execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B. Guarantor,
E. F. C. D. Guarantor.
——, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, Attorney or Collector.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000 FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES, COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,600 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert F. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September. Also, the price per cord for 60 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

334,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN BOND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 3 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., [illegible] and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS, of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship COSTA RICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander. Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander. Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, [illegible] Park Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English; fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL.

The undersigned designs to devote himself hereafter to the education of a small school of boys, to which his whole time and interest will be given. The location will be notified soon; meanwhile his address is No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. The encouragement of his old friends and pupils is solicited.

JAMES H. TYNG, A. M.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK, Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to

REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, New-York, reopens Sept. 13; superior advantages in all departments of female education, mountain scenery, best of home comforts. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I. —Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF STATE NORMAL School, who has had five years' experience as Principal of public schools, desires a situation as teacher. Address, for one week, CHARLES HORTON, Hudson City, Bergen County, N. J.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A HIGHLY EDUCATED Episcopal lady who speaks French fluently and a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address A. B., No. 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in a school or family; can teach English, drawing and oil-painting; salary $120; no objection to any location, as a good home is desired; references given. Address E. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching, desires a situation as daily teacher either in a school or family; can teach English, music, French, (spoken,) German, Latin and Spanish; salary $350; references given. Address C. E., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN— FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges, GERALDINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons. Also, small steamers for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTION, ANOTHER GRAND RAVEL PANTOMIME. AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. THE MYSTIC CAVE; Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.

NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY. MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

Mr. D. L. MORRIS, GERMANICO-AMERICANO, will "SPEAK SOME TINGS" upon the times.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK in Lecture Room, without additional charge.

OF HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 300 pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUDFISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!! GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4.

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.

In consequence of the GREAT SUCCESS AND UNIVERSAL DEMAND, the distinguished artist, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, will repeat this FRIDAY, Aug. 12, 1864, and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, her CELEBRATED AND RENOWNED RENDITION OF LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE (as played by her OVER NINE HUNDRED TIMES throughout the United States, with the most distinguished success.) in C. W. Tayleur's thrilling Drama, entitled EAST LYNNE; OR THE ELOPEMENT, founded upon the powerful novel of the same name.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MUCH EXCELLENCE, embracing the names of Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. C. Nunan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, J. Seymour, Mrs. Skerrett, Mary Wells, Fisher, Florence, Everett, &c., &c.

Musical Conductor .... HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.

BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT.

First appearance here of Mr. G. CLARKE.

NEVER ACTED HERE.

The famous Irish Drama, by the celebrated author, Samuel Lover, of RORY O'MORE.

Rory O'More .... Mr. Dan Bryant
With the Song of "The Lads that Live in Ireland."
Soldering Solomon .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Scrubbs .... Mr. George Holland
De Welskin .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Colonel De Lacy .... Mr. Clarke
(His first appearance.)
Shan Dhu .... Mr. Daly
Colonel Thunder .... Mr. Norton
Bill Jones .... Mr. Browne
Kathleen .... Miss Ione Burke
Betty .... Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY—Mr. BRYANT will appear.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE. BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT, FRIDAY AUG. 12, when he will appear for the first time in Lover's famous drama of RORY O'MORE.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S GOLD MEDAL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 758 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON, Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE, squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $250 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, FIVE 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, in an envelope addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; two for $500 each, and four for $100 each; payable to the order of Gustavus A. Maxiner, and indorsed by him to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped. Any person returning the same to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 41 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—SUPPOSED TO BE taken in mistake from the steamer *City of Washington*, July 28, a black leather dispatch box or writing case, also a traveling rug and drab overcoat, strapped together. Apply at No. 297 Broadway. No questions asked.

LOST—THIS MORNING, AUG. 10, A PACKAGE containing $208 in United States Revenue Stamps. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the People's Bank, Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth absolutely without pain. Dr. Colton, the originator, administering the gas in person, giving pleasure in place of pain. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 297 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $35; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

THE STONEMAN RAID.

OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

Gen. McCook's Command Surrounded by an Overpowering Force.

Circumstances and Details of the Expedition.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Information from Marietta, 6th inst., gives the particulars of STONEMAN'S raid. On July 27 the Fifth and Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and two sections of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, set out for Macon to relieve the Union officers imprisoned there. The expedition arrived too late; the rebels had removed the officers to a place of greater safety.

Gen. McCOOK'S force started at the same time to effect a junction with Gen. STONEMAN, but were overtaken by an overpowering force, and obliged to let STONEMAN'S command cut its way out.

The rebels attacked them on Saturday, July 30, and the engagement lasted all that day, until late at night. Sunday morning found them completely surrounded.

Col. ADAMS finding resistance hopeless, escaped to Marietta.

Col. CAPRON, with his command escaped once, but was again surrounded, and his men cut to pieces.

The Sixth Indiana also cut through the enemy's ranks, but were again attacked. Their fate is unknown to our informant.

Gen. STONEMAN, Cols. BIDDLE and BUTLER, Majors THOMPSON and SOPER, Capts. WHITMAN, ELLIOT and FINNEY, and Lieuts. ANDERSON, STANTON, ANGELL, LINDSAY, JOHN HUBBARD, MILLER, SIMMONS, and CLEGG are prisoners.

Lieut. CHITTENDEN was killed.

Company I, Fifth Indiana, lost fearfully.

Soldiers who escaped report that the rebels surprised Col. CAPRON'S camp, shooting his men and braining them with their guns while asleep.

The Fifth Indiana lost about 400 men.

Three hundred and eighty prisoners of war, including fifteen commissioned officers, arrived here to-day.

Maj.-Gen. PALMER reached here this evening, en route for Washington. It is reported he has been relieved of the command of the Fourteenth Corps.

Later information is to the effect that Col. CAPRON, with several squads of his men, is in Marietta. This will reduce Gen. STONEMAN'S loss to less than 1,000.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Petersburgh—Negro Troops—The Retirement of Secretary Memminger—Intelligence from Georgia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

As we stated yesterday, nothing whatever of interest occurred in front of Petersburgh on Tuesday That state of things continued until the close of the day. The usual picket firing and mortar shelling took place, but these have now become of such common occurrence that they fail to attract attention. In the opinion of some persons, the enemy are still mining, and the reason given therefor is that they can see them bringing dirt from their "saps" and depositing it in their rear. This may be so; but the general impression seems to be that they had but one completed on Saturday, and that they expected greater results from that than they have realized.

As the *Express* pertinently remarks, it was manifestly to their advantage, and they know it as well as we, to have sprung all their mines simultaneously if they had more than one. It is stated that there are but few points along the lines where mining operations can be successfully conducted, and one of these has been tried. The opinion is, therefore, already expressed that this mode of warfare is about at an end with GRANT; but of this we should not be too confident.

A Yankee officer, who accidentally got into our lines on Monday morning during the cessation of hostilities, was returned the next day under flag of truce. His name was THOMAS, and his rank that of Colonel. His straying into our lines may not have been altogether accidental, and his mission may have been that of a spy. At all events, it would have been a good idea to have kept him in a rebel prison for a while as a punishment for his indiscretion—to call it by no harder name.

NEGRO TROOPS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug 5.

Among the eleven hundred prisoners taken by our forces last Saturday before Petersburgh, two hundred were negroes; many of them, perhaps all of them, stolen or runaway slaves. If any advertisement has yet been published in the papers, calling upon persons who have lost slaves to come forward and identify their property and take it away, we have not observed such advertisement.

Lately there were many negroes recovered from the raiding party of KAUTZ and WILSON; their names were very properly published, and their owners informed where they could come and take them. The two hundred black rascals taken alive in the Petersburgh trenches, (most improperly taken alive, as they proclaimed "no quarter,") now that they are in our hands, are worth half a million. It may be hoped that strict examination will be made among them and due notice given to such as have lately been robbed of such property, with a view of making restitution of such of them as are slaves.

The right of the Yankee Government is undoubted to enlist, or to draft, or procure how they can, free negroes whose residence is at the North; they would have a perfect right to make war upon us with elephants, or to stampede us with wild cattle, or to set dogs upon us—and our men an equal right to kill them—a perfect right, therefore, to employ negroes as soldiers.

But they have no right to steal a man's negro, and arm him against his master; and his master, wherever he may find that stolen or runaway negro, is entitled to reclaim him. On this point our Government is happily committed; and it can by no means evade the plain of duty of restoring recaptured slaves to their owners—unless indeed it recognizes the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, as well as of the confiscation act; but this is not to be supposed.

It was not, however, making a good beginning to march up those two hundred negroes, along with nine hundred white men, as prisoners of war, through the streets of Petersburgh, instead of separating them, and driving them into a pen by themselves, until their status should be ascertained, and their owners (if any) found.

"Two hundred genuine Eboshins sprinkled among the crowd of prisoners," and placed on the same footing, was a sight, the moral effect of which upon the slaves of Petersburgh could not be wholesome; and it is mainly upon that ground we disapprove of the exhibition—not because they were not good enough company for the Yankees they marched with.

Without, however, going further into that matter for the present, it is enough to remark that we have not, as yet, heard of any of those two hundred negroes being restored to their owners, nor met with any advertisement that they await identification.

Any one who has lost slaves, however, need not await the invitation, but ought to go at once, demand to pass the whole squad in review; and if he recognizes a stolen or runaway slave of his own or any neighbor, to reclaim him and take possession of him. Any such planter, going to reclaim his slave, if he meets with any difficulty, had better not be discouraged, but demand to see one superior officer after another until he comes to Gen. LEE,

If, after all, he cannot get back his slave, or if he is not allowed to examine the "prisoners" to see whether his slave is among them, then let him communicate all the facts to the public, through the newspapers.

Yesterday prices in both the first and second markets ruled somewhat lower than usual, and the supply of meats, vegetables, fruits, etc., on hand was abundant in profusion. The following were the ruling prices:

Cabbage, per head, from $1 to $3; cucumbers per dozen, $1; cymblins per dozen, $1; tomatoes per quart, $1 to $1; onions per dozen, $2 50 to $3 50; potatoes per quart, $1 to $3; snaps per quart, $1 to $1 50; green peas per quart, $2 to $2 50; sugar beans per quart, $2 to $3; corn per dozen, $5 to $6; beets per bunch, $1; chickens per pair, $5 to $10; ducks per pair, $12 to $15; butter per pound, $6 to $8; eggs per dozen, $5 to $6; apples per quart, 50c. to $1 50; peaches per quart, $2 to $3 50; pears per quart, $1 to $2; watermelons, $5 to $8; very fine cantelopes, &c., to $2; fresh meats per pound, $3 to $4.

In the second market, the market wagons struck out a great distance beyond the space they usually occupy, and the supply of fruit was very full, especially in watermelons.

THE RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY MEMMINGER.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. MEMMINGER'S letter of resignation, and that of the President accepting it, will be found below. In the retirement of private life, to which Mr. MEMMINGER goes, he will not fail to receive the kindest evidences of public esteem. The industry, zeal and fidelity which have characterized his administration have not failed to illustrate the purity of his life, and will not fail to reap their reward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 15, 1864.

His Excellency, the President:

SIR: You have been aware for several months past of my desire to withdraw from my present official position, and of the reasons which restrained me from so doing. With an earnest purpose to devote to the service of my country, during the perils which surround her, whatever faculties I may possess, I had nevertheless perceived that the enormous burdens imposed on the Treasury by a war on so vast a scale, and the difficulty of sustaining them, had given rise to discontent and distrust in the ability of the officer administering the financial department. To these elements of dissatisfaction was added another arising from essential differences in the plans submitted by the head of the department and those adopted by Congress.

In this condition of things it would seem to have been proper to have resigned my office as soon as Congress had passed its judgment against the plans which I had submitted.

Two considerations, however, prevented. The first was a repugnance to any act which could be misconstrued into an abandonment of a post of duty assigned to me during a struggle in which I felt that every citizen owed to his country whatever sacrifice or service was demanded of him. The financial plan which was finally adopted by the last Congress had been uncertain until the end of the session. It was not matured until the two Houses had referred the matter to Committees of Conference, and it became a law only on the last day of the session. The machinery which was required for its operation was complex and extensive, and, by the terms of law, just forty days were allowed to carry it into complete effect. No new head of the department, however competent, would have been able to acquire sufficient knowledge of office details in time to have carried out the provisions of the act. The public good, therefore, demanded that I should not leave my post during this period.

The second consideration which prevented was the unwillingness I felt to leave you in opposition to your desire, while you honored me with such confidence as you have manifested, and while our whole energies were still taxed by the great and varied responsibilities attendant upon the office in which Providence has placed you.

These considerations now no longer govern. The first is at an end. The funding of the currency has been nearly completed, and the entire machinery required by the plans of Congress and finance is now in full operation. No interest will suffer by my now giving place to a successor. The second consideration is that I yield to the conviction that justice to myself and the public require me to insist on the acceptance of the resignation which I now tender, in the hope that you will be successful in choosing a successor whose views shall harmonize with those of Congress, and who may, on that account, be better able (none can be more earnestly desirous) than I have been to do valuable service to our country.

I confess, sir, that I cannot, without deep emotion separate from you and my colleagues in the Cabinet. Neither can I do so, without bearing my testimony, that never, in the utmost freedom of confidential intercourse, have I heard one word or suggestion indicating aught but a conscientious and a disinterested desire to do what was best for our country. It had been my hope, that ere our official connection terminated, our country would be in full fruition of the peace and independence for which she has paid so costly a price, and that you, sir, would have enjoyed, in the spectacle of her happiness and prosperity, the only reward you seek for the ceaseless cares and labors devoted to her service. Though this may not now be, I shall not cease, in private life, to give my warm coöperation in whatever may conduce to the consummation so ardently desired.

I need scarcely add, Mr. President, that while desiring to be relieved at as early a period as may be practicable, my services remain freely at your disposal until you shall have selected my successor in office.

With heartfelt wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, I remain with the highest respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER.

RICHMOND, Va., June 21, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th inst., stating the grounds on which you deem that justice to yourself and to the public requires you to urge my acceptance of your resignation.

Some months since you expressed a desire to retire, for the reason that, in your belief, the public service would be promoted by the appointment of a successor whose views of financial policy accorded better than your own with the legislation then lately adopted. I knew the extreme difficulty of conducting the Treasury Department during the pending struggle. I was aware that any officer, however competent, must probably fail to escape the animadversions of those who are ready to attribute to inefficient administration the embarrassments due to deficiency of resources and the want of legislation best adapted to the existing circumstances. The experience acquired by you in the organization and management of the department could not be immediately replaced, and for these reasons I was satisfied that the general welfare would be injuriously affected by your withdrawal at that time. You have now, at least, the consolation and satisfaction to know that your personal wishes were surrendered to a conviction of public duty.

Recent events do not warrant me in refusing your renewed request that I should accept your resignation. The regret you express at the prospect of our official separation is since ely shared by me. From your entrance on the duties of your office I have observed and appreciated the cheerful and unremitting devotion of all your faculties to the public service, and do not fail to remember that it was at the sacrifice of private inclinations that you continued to fulfil the arduous duties of your post. The offer you make of your services until your successor can assume office, is in the same patriotic spirit, and is accepted as thankfully as it is generously tendered. At as early a period as practicable I will endeavor to comply with your request to be relieved.

With my grateful acknowledgments for your past assistance, and for your very kind expressions of personal regard, be assured of the cordial esteem with which I am, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary C. S. Treasury, Richmond, Va.

ADDITIONAL FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

We get some interesting intelligence from the Georgia papers. Everything seems to have changed in that State from the deepest despondency. Gen. HOOD seems to have brought the people to the liveliest exultation. This is a very decisive point gained, and we presume that the repulse of the enemy on the 27th (noticed by telegraph), and the capture of a great flanking raider—STONEMAN—will hardly detract from the general joy of the people. The correspondent of the Griffin (Ga.) *Rebel*, writing from Atlanta, gives the following:

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.

The enemy have shortened their lines considerably since the battle of July 22. Our right is fully two miles in advance of the position it occupied previous to that engagement.

The enemy has three batteries to the right of the Marietta road, between this and the Turner's Ferry Road, and a Parrott gun near Gen. JOHNSTON'S old headquarters, on the Marietta road, which has thrown the principal shells that have fallen in the city.

The enemy at present seems to be acting on the defensive, throwing up fortifications to hold his position, preparatory to the inauguration of another flank movement, which we have reason to believe will be less successful than heretofore.

Among the Yankee officers captured is Lieut. BRECKINRIDGE, son of Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

Col. SAM. BENTON, of Mississippi, wounded in Friday's fight, has been obliged to have his leg amputated.

Among the Yankee officers captured on Friday, was Col. MONTGOMERY, who, with his cavalry marauders in North Alabama, last Winter, won an infamy equal to that of TURCHIN. A Confederate soldier, whose aged father he had permitted his ruffians to whip upon the back, and offer other indignities, recognized him, begged permission to guard him; but for fear of violence it was refused. He had already lost an arm.

As an evidence of Gen. HOOD'S determination to increase the strength and efficiency of the army, an order has just been issued from headquarters, requiring all able-bodied men in the different departments to report at once to the front, and requiring, whenever it can possibly be done, the heads of departments to perform their own clerical labor, and when that is impracticable, the employment of men unfitted for the field. This order is directed not only to Quartermasters, Commissaries, Commandants of posts, Provost-Marshals and Surgeons, but also to the Generals. Enforced, it will bring several thousand additional men to the field.

The superior gallantry of our troops in the late fights was frankly conceded by one of the Yankee officers who fell into our hands, by calling attention to the fact that while they had been repulsed in an attempt to storm our works with a force seven columns deep, we had carried theirs in the recent fight with a single line.

"FLANKING PLAYED OUT."

From the Savannah Republican.

The events of the first few days before Atlanta have shed a flood of light upon the campaign into Georgia. The letter of our correspondent is replete with thrilling interest. As a narrative of recent engagements, it will be universally read and commented upon.

The events referred to demonstrate beyond controversy, that the flanking policy of SHERMAN, by which he has driven a large army half way across the great State of Georgia, can be successfully blocked if the proper means be used for the purpose. An effort on the part of the lion-hearted HOOD—a gigantic, terrible effort, 'tis true—has brought flanking to an end. He has proved not only that the enemy's flanking can be blocked, but that we, too, can play at the same game, and even defeat him in it.

The sudden transfer of HARDEE from our centre beyond Atlanta to the enemy's flank near Decatur, was one of the finest pieces of military strategy to be found in the history of the war. The brilliancy with which it was executed will add another bright star to the military coronet of that glorious leader, whose wonderful fortune it has been to whip his own share of every fight of the war.

The effect of these fresh struggles on the Army of Tennessee is magical. Our correspondent says its new chief has given it a new inspiration; that even the enemy are startled by the wonderful impulse received by their retreating antagonists. All looks bright again and hopeful, for the army have been taught to believe that they can fight, and are a full match for the foe.

THE GREAT REVIVAL IN GEORGIA.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

We are gratified to learn from a gentleman who has just reached Columbia, from Atlanta and Macon, that the people of Georgia share the reviving hopes of the army. The feeling in Atlanta has greatly improved, and men have learned the virtue and value of downright fighting. The trasportation of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has been ordered back to Atlanta, the express and other companies have returned, and orders have been issued for an immense amount of bacon to be forwarded thither. Gen. HOOD evidently has not thought of evacuation; and the State troops, under Gen. G. W. SMITH, display the qualities of veterans, and are daily receiving large accessions to their numbers. They will constitute a small army in themselves, and as formidable for spirit and discipline as in numbers.

MACON ITEMS.

Sixteen hundred of the Georgia militia started from Macon for Atlanta on Tuesday. The *Telegraph* says they made a fine appearance as they marched through the streets; were in the very best spirits, and appeared ready to meet the enemy in the defence of their homes. The material of this brigade is as good as that of any in the South, and we are certain they will do honor to the State when brought into action.

The *Telegraph* also states that a similar number will go down to Atlanta each day during the week from this place. There is now a large force of militia at Macon, which, when sent to the front, will prove a valuable accession to our gallant army.

His Excellency Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Gens. Joseph E. Johnston, B. Bragg, Anderson, of Tennessee, Wayne and Hindman, were all in Macon on Sunday.

A large number of wounded Yankees have arrived in Macon. A large number of prisoners also continue to arrive on every train.

THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

Fight at Osceola with Shelby's Guerrilla's—Fifty Rebels Killed.

From the St. Louis Union, Aug. 8.

The following dispatch was received at Gen. EWING'S headquarters:

NEW-MADRID, June 7,

To Brig.-Gen. Ewing:

Have been out seventeen days, with a battalion of the Second Cavalry M. S. M., under Lieut.-Col. HILLER, detachment of the Second and Third, under Maj. WILSON, and of the First and Sixth Missouri Volunteers, under Capt. PRUITT. Have skirmished with guerrillas and bushwackers in Mississippi, Stoddard, New-Madrid, Pemiscot and Dunkin Counties, Missouri, and Green and Mississippi Counties, Arkansas, killing numbers of them. Had a brisk running fight at Osceola, Ark., on the 2d inst., with BOWEN'S and MCVEIGH'S companies of SHELBY'S command. We captured their camp, killed seven, and took twenty-five prisoners, including Capt. BOWEN, their commander.

On the 4th inst., at Elkville, we fought the Second Missouri rebel Cavalry, and CONGER'S, GUTHRIE'S and DARNELL'S bands of guerrillas, all under command of Col. COWEN. We routed them completely, killing and mortally wounding about thirty. The slightly wounded escaped in the swamps, as I was informed by a prisoner subsequently; captured between thirty and forty, and took twenty-eight prisoners.

We lost Capt. FRANCES, Third Cavalry, M. S. M., mortally wounded, and two others slightly wounded.

We have killed in all full fifty rebel soldiers and bushwhackers, including one Captain, three Lieutenants; wounded between thirty and forty that we know of, and took prisoners fifty-seven, including two Captains. We also captured full 200 stand of arms, and over 200 horses and mules.

JOHN L. BURRIS,
Colonel Commanding Expedition.

A Remarkable Stroke of Lightning.

THE WHOLE EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI REGIMENT STUNNED AND BLINDED—TWO MEN KILLED AND EIGHTEEN SEVERELY BURNED.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.

A most remarkable stroke of lightning occurred in the Camp Fuller Brigade, near Rossville, Ga., July 14, 1864, killing and wounding about fifteen soldiers, and killing and shocking severely several teams, a description of which may be interesting to your readers.

Mr. POLLOCK, regimental wagonmaster, a scientific gentleman, who observed the beginning of the storm closely, relates that at about 6 o'clock P. M., the heavy clouds gathering in the west divided, and one part passing southward and the other passing northward, both emitting lightning and rain, and finally coming together again right over the Sixteenth Army Corps, camped on the hills on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, at Rossville bridge. At the moment of the union of the two clouds, the most vivid and incessant flashes of lightning were emitted, followed by thunder peals almost equalling our own cannon, with deafening, stunning, almost appalling effect.

The discharge that did the principal damage in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, an observer relates, descended from the cloud at a very low altitude, and shot across the road, a lurid, horizontal volume of flame, about the thickness of a man's body. It struck a tall oak about ninety feet high and thirty inches thick, on a high point of ground, and descended, splitting it from the heart, but throwing no splinters. At the base of the tree, where a large number of soldiers had bivouacked, the fluid seemed to leave the tree and its roots and dart out in every direction in a great number of lurid jets, similar to those of a large mass of pig iron at a white heat under the trip hammer, except, instead of flying in sparks, they were in continuous streams. All this was only the work of an instant. Nearly the whole regiment was stunned and blinded. Many lay shocked to insensibility. A whole six-mule team, at the distance of twenty yards, were thrown down. Just at this juncture the discharge of the cloud seemed to strike in rapid succession at other places in the brigade, I have since learned, killing and wounding men and animals.

Now for a description of *freaks*. Those little jets running from the trunk of the column of the electric fluid, something like the roots and fine rootlets of a large tree, penetrating everything they came in contact with, more penetrating than a bullet; and some of them were no larger than a knitting needle. In their punctures they made no indentation like a bullet, but burst their way. Everything they touched—flesh, clothing, hair, skin, paper, &c.—had the appearance of vitrol sprinkled over them. The appearance of the vicinity generally was that of a large quantity of vitrol having burst and sprinkled in fine jets around. I examined one soldier's knapsack and contents. One little jet, about the size of a buckshot, had entered it, penetrated 26 folds of his blanket, penetrated through his portfolio, through letters, envelopes, quires of paper, daguerreotypes and the brass clasp of his portfolio. Several men were burned, and the appearance of the skin is like that of scalding water having run from the head to the heels, singing hair, and burning the skin to a blister, and in some instances deep into the flesh.

Eight guns standing by the tree were discharged without injury to the guns. Corporal JOHN TAYLOR, Company I, and private JOHN HENSEL, Company I, were killed. Eight members of the same company were severely burned. Those near the tree received currents of fluid, which ran along bodies. Those at a distance bore the appearance on their skins of having stood in the spatters and corruscations of molten iron from a trip-hammer. Three men of the Second United States Battery were killed. A white four mule team, with driver and negro man, on the opposite side of the river, were killed.

Examining the topography of the country, I am of the opinion that the vast number of arms, muskets and steel connon, drew those two clouds together over that spot, as it was no higher than many other hills in their course in the vicinity. The clouds passed low in their whole route for miles, but did not unite nor discharge until arriving over the Sixteenth Corps, which was camped close together.

Yours, WM. HEMPSTREET,
Captain Eighteenth Missouri Infantry.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR OF BROOKLYN VS. NEWARK CLUB.

A grand match between these famous ball associations was played at Newark. The play of both sides was a fine display of the science of the game, especially the "fly" catching of the Newarkers. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	NEWARK.	Outs.	Runs.
Jerome, s. s	2	4	Lewis, l. f	2	4
McKenzie, c. f	3	3	Stout, r. f	6	0
Brainard, p	3	2	Osborne, c	0	4
Flanly, 2d b	3	3	Stockman, s. s	5	1
Clyne, 1st b	4	2	Eaton, 3d b	2	3
Fletcher, 3d b	2	3	Thorne, c. f	5	1
Patchin, l. f	2	3	Porter, 1st b	2	3
Moore, r. f	6	0	Buckley, p	3	2
H. Brainard, c	2	4	Terrell, 2d b	2	2
Total	27	24	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	7	0	9	0	5	0	0	1	2	24
Newark	3	7	1	0	3	2	0	3	1	20

UMPIRE—Mr. BRIENTNALL, of the Eureka Club.
Time of game—2 hours 45 minutes.

On Saturday the return game between the Enterprise and Excelsiors will be played on the grounds foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn.

Cricket.

MANHATTAN VS. SATELLITE CLUB.

A return match between these clubs was played on the Manhattan ground, at Hoboken, on Wednesday, and resulted in favor of the Satellites, by the following score:

SATELLITE.	Runs.	MANHATTAN.	Runs.
First Innings	48	First Innings	56
Second Innings (four wickets to fall)	35	Second Innings	26
Total	83	Total	82

Umpires—Messrs. J. HIGHAM and WESTON.
For Satellite, WILSON'S, 16, and WRIGHT, Sr.'s, 14, were the only double figures. For Manhattan, SABRING scored 16 and J. TUCKER 13 runs.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—The third floor of building No. 409 Broadway took fire about 7 o'clock last evening, resulting in a damage of about $500. The premises are occupied by PLATT & GREENWALL, manufacturers of ladies' collars and cuffs. M. LEVI occupied the adjoining room as a can factory; damage, $200. FRANK & HYMAN occupied the second story as a millinery establishment; damage by water, $3,000; insured for $18,000 in the Globe, Merchants', Mechanics', Astor and Liverpool and London Insurance Companies. The first floor was occupied by J. R. TERRY, furrier; damage, $2,000; insured for $30,000 in the Globe, Corn Exchange, Park, Greenwich, People's and Bowery Insurance Companies. The building is a portion of the Ross estate; damage, $2,000; insurance unknown.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A CHOWDER PARTY ON A SPREE.—A chowder party, composed of the Emmet Social Club, of New-York, stopped at Tunison's Hotel, on the Coney Island road, yesterday afternoon, and several of the members being rather elevated, got to quarreling. One of the men drew a pistol, intending to fire upon some person of his own club with which he was quarreling, but instead of hitting him, struck two other men in no way connected with the party. The men injured are WM. H. GOODRICH, connected with the Provost-Marshal's office of the Third Congressional District of Brooklyn, who was shot through the foot, the ball lodging in the ankle. The other man, named JOHN COUCH, is a hostler, employed by TUNISON, who was shot in the thigh. The wound is not serious. Mr. T. B. PRENDERGAST narrowly escaped. The ball which struck GOODRICH went through his fingers and caused a slight flesh wound. The party had been to Sheep's Head Bay, and were quite noisy on the return. The proprietor, Mr. TUNISON, closed his house as soon as he ascertained that the party were in the state they showed themselves to be in. The row occurred on the front porch. The hostler was attending to the horses of a party of gentlemen at the time he was shot. Last evening, as the chowder-party returned, the stages which contained them were stopped by the police of the Forty-first Precinct, and a man named WILLIAM RILEY, who was identified as the one who fired the pistol, was arrested, and locked up to await examination.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting was not as brisk yesterday as heretofore. A good many men were exempted for disability, alienage, &c., and but few recruits were passed. Principals are becoming scarce, although substitutes are plenty, and if this state of things continues there will be a large draft on the 5th of September next. Mr. HENRY BRISTOW, the Recorder of the Board of Enrollment, resigned on Wednesday, and yesterday morning the Provost-Marshal, Col. FOWLER, appointed Lieut.-Col. JORDAN, of the Fourteenth Regiment, to the position.

RECRUITING NEGROES.—The agents sent out from Brooklyn to the Southern States do not appear to be very successful. Mr. C. MACARDELL, one of the agents, writes back from Portsmouth, Va., that he is compelled to pay $100 a head for the privilege of recruiting in that department, and as the whole amount authorized by the county for bounties is only $100, our agents will have a very poor show, especially as from $300 to $350 is paid by parties from other States. The prospect of filling our quota by colored recruits is therefore very slight.

PROSTRATED BY SUN-STROKE.—JAMES KINGSBURY, residing on the corner of Carll and Fair streets, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon, while walking in Johnson-street, near Adams-street. He was conveyed to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, where he died shortly thereafter. A woman, name unknown, was prostrated by the heat in Smith-street, and taken to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house. She is not expected to recover.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—Detective DENTON yesterday arrested a young man named WILLIAM NEWBERN, on the charge of committing an outrage upon a young lady in March last. The accused was committed to await an examination.

Williamsburgh.

SUN STROKE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon a laboring man named GEOFFERY O'CONNELL was prostrated by the heat in Union-avenue, Eastern District. He was conveyed to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house and received medical attendance, without beneficial effect, and he died in about an hour thereafter. Policeman NICHOLSON, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was overcome by the heat in Fourth-street. He was conveyed home and properly cared for, and will undoubtedly recover.

INQUEST.—Coroner BARRETT, yesterday, held an inquest at No. 42 Marshall-street, (E. D.,) on an infant, son of FRANK LONDOLIN, who died suddenly yesterday morning. A verdict was rendered of death from infantile debility.

The Monitors Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would appear as if there were to be no end to the bandying of words about the Ericsson monitors, one party stigmatising them as utterly worthless, while the other claim them to be the *ne plus ultra* of naval architecture.

There never was, nor will there ever be, so far as I can perceive, a better opportunity to test the matter than now, and would here forbear going into the promised analysis of the problem, until "Accurate Observer" prove, or fail to prove, his assertions as stated in your paper of this morning, by a practical employment of these monitors in putting down the rebellion, as thus far they have been mere stumbling blocks in the way of success.

It is doing "Accurate Observer," (who seems to speak by authority,) no unkindness to demand of him *action*. His friends have pocketed $22,000,000 of the people's money, and it is but reasonable to look for and demand an equivalent, and nothing short of capture, by these monitors, of rebel cities and their piratical navy, will satisfy a *soon may be* indignant people, waiting the "on to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile," by the impregnable monitors.

I remain, A HEAVY TAX-PAYER.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$45,000 Am. Gold	256⅜	300	M. S. & N. I. R		91⅝
25,000 do	256⅜	400	do		91⅝
5,000 do	257	50	do	s3	91⅞
100 Erie Railway	112½	100	do	b3	91¾
100 Hud. Riv. R	133⅜	200	Cle. & Tol. R	s3	132
200 Reading R	136⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R		113⅜
100 do	136¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C		115½
100 Cleve. & Pitts	113½	200	Quicks. M. Co		79⅜

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 11—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Rolleston and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, son and daughter, Mrs. Lyman and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Freeborn, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Keiller, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fiske, Mrs. Reynolds and 3 children, Miss Fower, C. B. Blake, Mr. Sanson, Ed. Coleman, W. Schaus, A. S. Monrow, Ensign Bale, Miss B. Schaus, N. R. Eschman, W. H. Foster, Jr., F. Antrobus, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Rubens, Capt. Pousland, Mr. Potter, Geo. Fische, Thos. Zizinia, Earl of Airlie, J. P. Baker and son, F. W. Fotterall, Capt. Hayter, Mr. Spence, G. Roberts, R. Bosango, E. Bosango, J. Kerford, J. Stuart, Miss Brooks, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. P. Stevens and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Pancoast, J. C. Brown, A. Brown, Miss Roach, Mr. Blanco, Mr. Henchel, R. D. Allen, S. F. Rigby, T. P. Moore, Viscount Mahon, Hon. Mr. Stanhope, Messrs. Scribner, Duff, F. Tomes and son, Arnold, Vogel, R. T. Meinck and lady, M. Wilks and son, Geo. Bohling, J. A. Parsons, J. T. Lanman, Goldman, Jay, John D. Caen, Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and daughter, J. Fraser, Chas. E. Hall, D. R. Herquis, Herquis, Jr., James M. Down, Master E. T. Galt, Rev. Dr. Punnett and lady, Messrs. Parmalee, Ch. Meyer, A. Streckel, M. D., Henry Simson, Wm. Ince, Wm. Fowler, Wm. Deuypf, Samuel Dalley, Mrs. H. D. Norton, 3 children and nurse, J. W. Bates, Jr., A. R. Davies, H. Walker, C. H. Ingolls, H. N. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bates, H. J. Stevenson, Mr. Bevce, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Goddard and 2 children, Mrs. Simonton and 2 children, Miss Simonton, T. Fischer, J. F. de Quesada and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and 2 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and child, Jos. Lancaster, P. Quiot, S. Hill, B. H. Wright, H. Bacharach, M. Held, McCarthy, L. Koch, Rev. J. P. Hincks, James Moss, H. W. Upson, Mr. Sturge. Total, 144.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 07 | Sun sets..... 7 03 | Moon sets....12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island.. 2 56 | Hell Gate... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken & Co.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Daisell.

Ships Columbia, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; John Bunyan, Nichols, Pensacola, Walsh & Carver; Civilita, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Christiana, (Br.,) Hammond, London, T. Dunham.

Barks J. & R. Young, (Br.,) Richan, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Pilot Fish, Cook, Glace Bay, Miller & Houghton; Chanticleer, (Br.,) Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.

Brigs E. S. Hassell, Hassell, Elizabethport, H. S. Brookman; George Downs, (Br.,) Paine, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Machias, Fogarty, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Fannie, Hubbard, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Kenneth, (Br.,) Crowell, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Peterdina, (Dutch,) Marchi, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Judge Hathway, Bowers, Cow Bay, H. E. Brown; Ann Lovitt, (Br.,) Cann, Harbor Grace, Boyd & Hincken; J. W. Johnson, Foster, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Hydra, (Brem.,) Egbusze, Caiiao, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Queen of the South, Overton, Demerara.

Schooners Newport, Turner, Berlin, Md.; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Compromise, Brown, Washington, H. S. Rackett & Son; A. Seaman, (Br.,) Donney, Amherst, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Indian Queen, (Br.,) Whitley, Gorse, via Boston, Brockway & Bro.; Enchantress, Blatchford, Key West, Benner & Brown; A. Edwards, Line, Washington, A. Abbott; S. C. Evans, Irian, Washington, A. Abbott; Nay, McKay, Washington, E. H. Kreemer. Gen Foster, Fanning, Calais, Me.; Jed Elly.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. July 30, at 9 P. M., off the Old Head of Kinsal, passed steamship Kedar, bound in. Aug. 9, lat. 41 23, lon. 65, passed bark Florence, bound E. 10th, at 7 P. M., 90 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Scotia, bound E.

U. S. steam transport New-Jersey, Hoxie, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 4 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Karnak, Throne, Point Lookout 42 hours, with 721 prisoners and a guard of 100 men of the 11th Reserve Corps to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Harris, from North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Desisles, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to S. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer George H. Stout, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool June 21, with mdse. and 399 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. All well; had no deaths; one birth. July 12, saw ship John S. De Wolf, bound W. 18th, the wind at W. S. W., while wearing ship the wind suddenly shif